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Allies Win Firm Grip in Southern France With Successful Landings in Toulon Area

'Big Four' Agree on Form For World Peace Control

Agreement embraces both framework and function of a new league of United Nations—Russia favors powerful air force for warning and punitive action against aggressor nations.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—Substantial advance agreement on the shape of a new world security organization has already been reached by the representatives of Russia, Britain, China, and the United States who begin discussions here next week in what will be nothing less than the first installment of the peace conference of World War II.

This agreement, it was learned today, embraces both the framework and the functions of a new league of United Nations.

The Soviet Government's delegation to the Washington conference is the latest to make available an official memorandum on its views concerning the means of securing the future peace, and while this memorandum remains confidential, it is confirmed that the Russian proposals closely parallel the plans independently drawn up by the other participants.

There appears to be basic agreement on both what the security organization should do and what it should avoid.

Responsibility for Peace

The four countries are known to be at one that the full responsibility for maintaining world peace must be centered in themselves and not sprinkled throughout the world. They hold that the countries which alone have the power to prevent aggression must be given the authority to use that power.

The "Big Four" are also agreed that the decision to use collective force to forestall or resist aggression must be unanimous—a procedure which guarantees that neither Russia, Britain, China nor the United States would be called upon to take police measures except at their own initiative.

It is at this point that the Soviet Union advances a middle-road proposal for an "international military air corps" for warning and punitive action against aggressors. It would be made up only of volunteers and would be maintained only at a size which could not threaten the "Big Four."

Negatively, the Russian position corresponds with the known views of America, Britain, and China. There is no advocacy of a superstate and no proposal for the pooling of an international police which would be controlled independently of the member nations.

Soviet View

American officials look upon a recent article which appeared in the Russian monthly magazine, the Star, as an authoritative exposition of the Kremlin view of how the new league of United Nations should be constituted and should function. On the subject of policing the peace it says:

"Plans for an international

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Great stress is put on lift new invasion will give France and other occupied countries.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The second great Allied invasion of France, this time on the Mediterranean Coast, is to be seen not so much as an act of initiation as an act of capitalization on opportunities already well developed.

The bulk of Southern France has been ripened for swift liberation by the great battles in Normandy and Brittany. Going ashore in the Marseilles Area is the logical, expectable and expected, means of seizing this opportunity and bringing to Allied banners the prestige as well as the material benefit which will derive from the uncovery of a major portion of the most prominent of all the occupied countries.

There is no apparent reason why this first act of major liberation should not take place quickly. Most effective German forces south of the Seine have already been drawn into the Normandy-Brittany battles. The Mediterranean Coast between Marseilles and Nice has been fortified and is garrisoned by static forces. This defense crust may or may not prove hard to crack. But behind it there is almost nothing.

German Force Relatively Weak

Field Marshal Johannes Blaskowitz, who commands all of Southern France, possesses in theory two armies, the Nineteenth along the Mediterranean Coast, and the First in reserve in the hinterland. But to dignify his forces as comprising two field armies is probably a considerable over-dignification. Some responsible estimates credit him with having a mobile force of maneuver of not more than three divisions and perhaps less.

Unless these estimates are far off it means that the only obstacle facing the new Allied invasion is the coastal crust of fixed defences and static garrison troops. Once they are penetrated there should be little difficulty in carrying the Allied banners across the length and breadth of Southern France.

The prestige prize at hand is therefore a great one. Up to this time the liberation of Western Europe has only begun in a small

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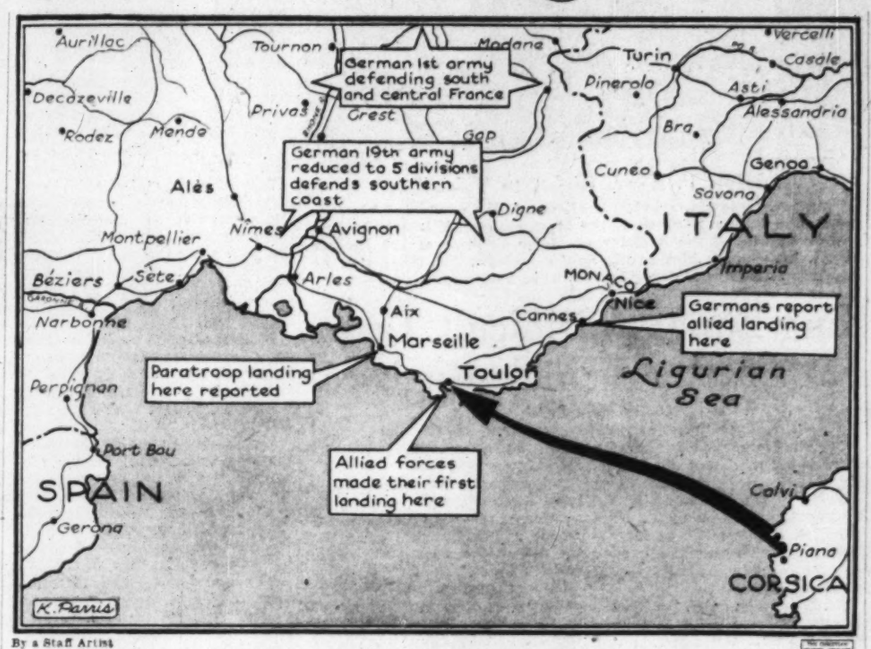

By a Staff Artist

Gateway for Momentous Drive

Sector in which Allied landings were made was around the great French naval base of Toulon. | Only five German divisions were reported defending the Mediterranean coast.

Invasion backed by huge naval armada—Eisenhower takes personal command of operations on western front as trap closes on von Kluge.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

American, British, and French troops were firmly landed in South France around the naval base of Toulon at 8 a. m. (2 a. m., E. W. T.) today.

All the landings were announced to be successful.

The Allied invading force was disclosed to have been drawn largely from reserves accumulated in Corsica.

Some 800 naval vessels, exclusive of landing barges and other vessels, were used in the landing—said to be the largest naval force in modern history to launch an attack in the Mediterranean. It compares with 350 naval vessels engaged in landing General Eisenhower's force in North Africa in November, 1942. The latter force, counting transports, totaled 850 vessels.

The force invading Southern France is commanded by Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson.

General Wilson said the purpose of the new invasion was to join up with the forces advancing from Normandy. The fourth front was on.

Parachute and glider-borne troops had been landed a few miles inland before dawn. Warplanes based in the Mediterranean area drenched the landing points with bombs, while 1,000 British-based American heavy bombers attacked air bases in Germany and Belgium from which opposition might come.

French troops were said to predominate in the landing. The entire French force which had been engaged in Italy had been withdrawn in preparation for the landing.

First objectives were reached by the invaders in an hour. There was little resistance. For 20 miles inland, no marks of struggle were reported. Parachutists ran into little ack-ack fire.

A four-day intensive coastal bombing by Allied airmen previous to the landing had silenced the formidable array of German coastal batteries guarding the beaches.

German communiqués said the landings had taken place on a 70-mile stretch of coast between Toulon and Cannes. Toulon is France's great naval base where the French scuttled some 50 ships of their fleet to avoid capture by the Germans Nov. 27, 1942.

Civilian evacuation of Marseille is reported to have been ordered a few days ago by the German Command.

The German Nineteenth Army in South France, which is believed to have been seriously thinned out to help Marshals von Kesselring in Italy and von Kluge in northern France, was last reported to be under command of Field Marshal Gen. Johannes Blaskowitz.

Marshal Blaskowitz, a tank expert, is reported to be a fine tactician, but his forces were stated to be second rate and heavily interspersed with foreigners.

In some places, the Allied forces were reported pushing rapidly in from the beach. At other points, some fighting was said to be in progress at the coastal defenses.

The Allied assault was led by specially trained troops, many of them having been veterans of previous invasions and campaigns in the Mediterranean theater.

This landing appeared to be a lighter task for these veterans than might have been expected—at least in the initial stages, for they were greeted with almost complete silence from the coast where the Germans had accumulated a barrage of flak. As far as could be seen, the Allies did not lose a single airman during the opening operation.

As far as could be gleaned, the landings took place along a broad section of the coast at places widely separated from each other.

The spectacle that greeted the invaders was one of devastation, following the intensive preliminary bombing of that sector.

General Wilson announced that the army of France was again fighting on French soil.

Yesterday General de Gaulle had called for a national uprising throughout France—clearly in preparation for events that broke today.

Meanwhile in northern France, the Allied forces were reported to have gained practically complete control of the escape roads for Marshal von Kluge's forces trapped in the

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French Army Fights to Free Its Homeland

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The long expected invasion of Southern France is now under way. As Gen. Charles de Gaulle announced some time ago, side by side with American and British troops, French troops will fight on French soil and will contribute substantially to the liberation of their homeland.

They will soon merge with the French forces of the interior which in recent days have received great quantities of new equipment, including field and anti-tank guns.

["The Army of France is again in being, fighting on its own soil

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'I Flew With Paratroops' Who Paced the Invasion

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in Southern France
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WITH THE ALLIED FORCES INVADING SOUTHERN FRANCE, Aug. 15—I flew in early this morning with the parachutists who initiated the ground fighting on the Allies' new front in Southern France. The necessity for filing this story and radiocasting on The Christian Science Monitor's radio program, The World's Front Page, tonight precluded the possibility of jumping with them.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Since he hit the beaches at Oran with the vanguard of the Allied invasion of North Africa, Mr. Stead has been continuously involved in front line operations in the Mediterranean war theater.]

I last saw my companions from the doorway of a Troop-Carrier Command C-47 aircraft as they floated rapidly and silently earthward through lines of tracer machine-gun bullets which looked like solid shimmering golden-rods as they sped past below the plane—one of a very few instances of enemy fire.

As a matter of fact I engaged a doorway in a miniature wrestling match with a piece of hand luggage which the last parachutist to jump had suddenly asked me to throw down immediately after his departure.

I went through the motions of compliance with this emergency request. But the slipstream caught the canvas bag and pinned it firmly against the rearward part of the door frame.

Split seconds being presumably as important to him as remaining in the aircraft was to me, there was brief but intense conflict between these two priorities and the solution was found by stripping off my flak suit (a garment on the lines of the armor of the knights in days of old) and with it prying the paratrooper's luggage from its limpet-like hold on the doorway.

It takes longer to describe the feat than to perform it. But even so, I fear the paratrooper was probably separated from his luggage by a field or two.

The story of the parachutists' descent as the first move in a new phase of the Allies French campaign is another epic of the American Troop Carrier Command

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

Soviet Russia And de Gaulle 'In Sympathy'

Few aspects of Soviet foreign policy have been of deeper significance than Moscow's relations with France. Today, as Allied armies storm the coast of Southern France, Mr. Stevens writes of relations between General de Gaulle and the Kremlin. Just back from a 10-month assignment in Moscow, Mr. Stevens in his current articles is analyzing various phases of Russian affairs.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The sympathy for "dear and powerful Russia" expressed by Gen. Charles de Gaulle in more than one public speech, is shared by the overwhelming majority of the Fighting French, regardless of their political background.

Current history knows few stranger paradoxes than the affinity between the sometime monarchist French General with Papist leanings and the Soviets. Yet the explanation is basically fairly simple.

The Russians early recognized that General de Gaulle, whatever his antecedents, had become the voice and leader of conquered but undefeated France. Whatever London or Washington might think of this irascible and not always tactful soldier, the Russians recognized that he was all things to all Frenchmen whose spirit had not been crushed by the panzer caterpillars.

His courage was that of France. This the Russians knew. His voice, too, was that of France, his very

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance—August 15, 1944

Boston: 'No Gas' Signs Pop Up in Bay State

"No Gasoline" signs appear in increasing numbers in Massachusetts today as fuel oil supplants gasoline in the 20-inch pipe line, and supplies drop to 70 per cent of potential gasoline ration coupon demands. [Page 2.]

Protection of New England from "unfair competition" likely to follow any subsidizing of government-owned war plants in other sections designed to keep their workers employed in peacetime was sought today by the New England Council. [Page 2.]

Union officials today claimed that 7,500 out of an estimated 8,000 production workers on the day shift were on strike at the submarine-building Electric Boat Company in Groton, Conn. Company officials discounted the figure, but admitted that number was large and production of submarines definitely impeded. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Rome Turned Over to Italian Premier

Rome and two provinces, Littoria and Frosinone, have been turned over to the Italian Government of Premier Ivanoe Bonomi by the Allies. Withdrawal of Allied Military Government officials took place today, the State Department in Washington disclosed.

Field Marshal Gen. Friedrich von Paulus, who surrendered his Sixth German Army at Stalingrad, has joined the Soviet-sponsored Free German National Committee and the Union of German Officers at Moscow, the Moscow Radio stated. Field Marshal von Paulus was quoted as saying that Germany has lost the war because of "Hitler's state and military leadership."

A German steamer loaded with land mines and ammunition for the eastern front exploded in the harbor of Tallinn, Estonia, while being unloaded by Russian prisoners of war, the Swedish newspaper, Stockholm Tidningen, reported. Some 150 persons were killed in the explosion and surviving Russian war prisoners were executed on suspicion of sabotage.

Washington: Access to News for Troops Voted

The Senate voted to give troops full access to political news, passing and sending amendments to the House on the soldier-voting law under which many publications had been banned. Available transportation is the only limit imposed on sale of newspapers, magazines and books of general circulation, under the amendments.

An extensive list of furnishings and gadgets for civilian consumption was published by the War Production Board, to be available as soon as there is manpower to make them. [Page 3.]

The new Army Ground and Service Forces Redistribution Station at Hot Springs, Ark., was activated with arrival of high ranking officers of the Eighth Service Command. Each group of men and women from overseas duty will remain about two weeks and no more than 1,500 service people will be here at any one time.

National: Light Ban Lifted in Northwest

The entire cadet corps of the United States Military Academy arrived at Pine Camp, N. Y., from West Point for two weeks of extensive maneuvers.

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Invasion Postpones Uncensored Series

Because of space limitations, today's article in the series on "Uncensored South America" has been postponed and will appear later.

Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Bay State Forests Set Ablaze By Underground 'Turf Fires'

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Forest fires were raging again in Massachusetts, today, aided by "underground" sabotage that is proving completely baffling to the State's inexperienced, wartime fire fighters.

Hiding deep in the underbrush, smoldering unseen by volunteer fire spotters, of whom there are far too few these days, tiny tongues of flame lie low for hours, only to break out behind the fire fighters' front lines in crackling conflagrations.

"Turf fires" was the term applied to this new menace today by State Fire Warden Joseph L. Peabody, who warned that unchecked blazes were on the loose in several parts of the Commonwealth. These "turf fires" are just as effective, he said, in undermining the morale and stamina of fire fighters as the "underground" is in forcing back the Nazis in Europe.

Hours and sometimes days after fires have swept over some area, deeply penetrating heat comes to the surface again, rekindling fires in brush fringing the acreage already devastated. The heat sinks so low in the dried-out underground that flooding fails to reach it. These potential fires must be bored out of the ground to stop them.

This is the type of fire said to be raging around Brockton, Duxbury, and Rochester today. Another one was put out yesterday in Plymouth.

As Massachusetts approaches the usual dry month of September, Mr. Peabody warned of a growing manpower shortage in spotting and fighting fires. Obviously, he added, something drastic must be done to protect the State's valuable stocks of growing hardwoods. He estimated that 35,000 acres of Massachusetts land already have been devastated this year by more than 1,000 fires.

So far the Fire Marshal could figure, carelessness of "smokers" and "campers" is largely responsible for the destruction. Ordinarily, he said, a spark from a cigarette or a flaming match is dangerous in the woodlands. But they are as dangerous as sticks of dynamite, he pointed out, in drought conditions like the present.

Why not close the forests until the drought hazard is over? The State doesn't like to do that, Mr. Peabody declared. The forest lands are for recreation, and the State knows that closed forests constitute a hardship to thousands of worthy vacationists. And the problem of enforcing forest closings is absolutely insurmountable, Mr. Peabody declared, under the present manpower shortage.

"We will have to appeal to Massachusetts citizens," Mr. Peabody concluded, "to do what they should to avoid forest fires. If they don't, I hesitate to predict the destruction we may be facing this fall. Put out those matches, extinguish those cigarettes, and be sure all camp fires are out before leaving them. We are headed into a forest emergency of unpredictable proportions. We ask every citizen to do his part."

$14,040,564 Bay State Surplus Disclosed

A $14,040,564 cash surplus, coupled with an abnormally low net funded debt totaling only $6,541,615, places Massachusetts in an excellent position to finance postwar emergency projects, Governor Saltonstall disclosed today.

In a statement on Massachusetts finances, based on a report from Walter S. Morgan, State Comptroller, covering Governor Saltonstall's 5½ years in office, the Governor said that through debt reduction and cash surplus the State today is $46,000,000 better financially than it was in January, 1939, when he assumed office.

Piled up by the financial excesses of the James M. Curley and Charley H. Hurley administrations, the State debt was $40,685,084 and the cash surplus only $1,684,000 when Governor Saltonstall took charge of State affairs.

The $34,143,469 debt cut made by the Saltonstall Administration was mainly the result of automatic debt reductions required in the bond issues, although the Governor did keep new borrowings down to a bare minimum. The $12,356,524 increase in the cash surplus, however, was due to the economy practices established early in the Administration and the fact that revenue yields in the war period have held up much better than anticipated.

The surplus has been built up gradually from year to year. At the end of the first Saltonstall term the surplus was approximately $2,000,000, the result of drastic economies, needed when revenues fell far below estimates. By Dec. 1, 1942, it had reached $5,479,218. Last July the surplus had mounted to $9,800,000.

Thus the July, 1944, surplus figure of $14,040,564 represented another increase of more than $4,000,000.

Another favorable financial factor is that the surplus does not include more than $4,000,000 which remains unexpended from the $7,000,000 war emergency fund established by the Legislature to be used in emergencies by the Governor. From present indications, this $4,000,000 will remain

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Quick-Fused Bombs Avoid Deep Craters

By the Associated Press

Rome, Aug. 15

Allied air forces endeavored in their attacks paving the way for the invasion of Southern France to avoid a mistake that was made at Cassino.

They used small quick-fused bombs in attacks on objectives near the beaches to avoid deep craters which later might impede the troops' progress inland.

Invasion of Southern France Clamps Giant Pincers on Nazis

By Homer Metz
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In landing in southern France, the Allies have one immediate objective—to wrest every square mile of French territory from the Nazis in the shortest possible time.

By moving in from the west and from the south, the Allied armies are carrying out a giant pincers movement against the badly depleted German forces in central France and thus are nullifying to a large degree the slight advantage of the Nazis' short, inner lines of communication.

At the same time they are turning from a potential to an actual military asset the power of the Maquisards and other widely scattered French Underground bands. This is the signal for which the French Resistance Movement has been waiting. It now will be possible for skilled guerilla fighters to rise in every village and hamlet in France with a minimum possibility of effective Nazi reprisals.

Drive on Paris Forecast

In all probability, the campaign in France quickly will assume the form of a two-way drive on Paris. The Allied High Command evidently hopes that the Mediterranean landings will discourage the Nazis from attempting a street-by-street "Cassino defense" of the Capital.

There are considerable grounds for hope that southern France can be won without too protracted an effort and without too high a cost in men and matériel.

When the American and British forces staged their sensational

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N. E. Unit Acts to Forestall Postwar Unfair Competing

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Unfair competition" with New England industries, contained in the possibility of government-owned war plants in other sections being sold for ridiculously low prices after the war, led the New England Council today to strong objections.

Pointing out that 97.1 per cent of the government-owned war plants are located outside New England, the Council warned of danger to this region "if peacetime operation of these plants is subsidized by the government in order to maintain the war-swollen populations of communities elsewhere."

The New England delegation in Congress was asked to combat such proposals.

Letters to Congress Members

Dudley Harmon, Executive Vice-President of the Council, wrote each Senator and Representative that New England was concerned that no war plants in other regions "be brought into subsidized competitioon with New England industries through sale or lease by the government on other than a fair business basis."

Representatives of other areas who have been figuring on getting government war plants for almost nothing have been in New England this past year soliciting New England plants to move out and relocate in former war properties, it was reported in Boston.

As New England is a highly industrialized section, promoters from other areas are looking here to get some of the industries they would need to fill up the vast war plants. The chance of New England losing businesses has helped to stimulate New England objections.

No one in New England is against the peacetime use of the Government war plants on an economic basis. These can make an important addition to the nation's industrial facilities, in the judgment of New England business.

But leaders of this region resist the chance of people in other sections getting former war plants almost without cost and then exposing New England industry to that kind of competition.

Source of Greatest Competition

The territory which received the biggest share of government-owned war plants was the East North Central area, which is in constant industrial competition with New England. Many other parts of the country were given plants. They were scattered all over. While New England has some major ones, it obtained the smallest proportion of any area, it is stated.

Support for its position was drawn by the New England Council from recent recommendations of the Research Committee of the National Committee for Economic Development.

The research committee is headed by Ralph E. Flanders, President of the Jones & Lamson Machine Company of Springfield, Vt., and of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

Mr. Flanders' committee advocates the following program for the disposal of surplus war plants:

1. Encouragement of private operation under competitive conditions in disposal of war plants.
2. Outright sales whenever they can be made in accordance with option terms.
3. Where outright sale cannot be effected promptly on satisfactory terms, facilities should be made available for private operation through leasing.
4. Decision by military agencies as soon as possible as to what facilities they wish to retain as stand-by plants for military purposes and which they are prepared to turn over to private operation.

One Ton of Bombs For Overseas Uses 20 Tons of Paper

Each ton of air bombs sent overseas requires approximately 20 tons of paper for its safe transit, Henry J. Smith, Chairman of the Massachusetts Salvage Committee, said today, as he disclosed that New England's share of paper for bomb rings is 2,100,000 pounds.

Increases in air bomb orders, with 700,000 tons to be manufactured in the balance of this year as against 472,000 tons produced since January 1, have nearly doubled the need for paper bomb rings, he said.

Recent increases in orders of nearby mills for the paper bomb rings, which help protect the bombs while in transit, will give an excellent opportunity for citizens in this area to send their paper to war in effective fashion, Mr. Smith said.

Further indication of the tremendous demand for paper by war agencies is shown by the fact that in the building of America's great battleship, the U. S. S. Missouri, 175 tons of blueprints were necessary, and would have provided 700,000 newspapers of 64 pages each, it was pointed out.

Boston residents will have their chance to make their contributions in the regular monthly curb collection to be held next week. Despite Sunday's heat, air raid wardens and other citizens of Swampscott collected 50 tons of waste paper from the town's curbstones, while at Foxboro, municipal employees and Boy Scouts collected 32 tons, or 13 pounds per capita, in their first curb collection.

Duke of Windsor Attends Dedication Of R. I. Recreation Hall for Negroes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15—The first Federal Recreation Building in Rhode Island built principally for Negro servicemen was dedicated here last night. High light of the ceremony was the brief appearance of the Duke of Windsor, who as Governor-General of the Bahamas rules over an island population that is 95 per cent Negro. Accompanied by Mayor Herbert E. Macauley and Gov. J. Howard McGrath, he received a tumultuous welcome from the predominantly Negro audience which overflowed the building.

The Duke, who with the Duchess is spending a two-weeks vacation here as the guest of Robert R. Young of New York, spoke of the contributions made by the people of the Bahamas to the prosecution of the war. Out of a population of 70,000, nearly 8,000 are in uniform, he said, while 6,000 other Bahamans are now helping relieve the agricultural labor shortage in the United States.

In the chief address of the evening, Dr. D. Ormand Walker, former president of Wilberforce University, called upon members of his race to be patient. "Social changes," he declared, "do not come rapidly. They do not come through revolution. They come through evolution. The things we enjoy today, the boys of 25 years ago did not enjoy. We are making progress."

The West Broadway Club, which will be operated by the Army-Navy Y. M. C. A. under the United Service Organizations, is a small but attractive building with an auditorium seating 300.

Democrats Choose Mrs. Woodhouse

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 15 (AP)—Democrats of the Second Congressional District August 12 nominated Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse, Economics Professor at Connecticut College, New London, as their candidate for United States Representative, making her Connecticut's third woman congressional nominee this year.

Early last week Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R) of Greenwich was nominated to succeed herself in the Fourth District, and the Democrats named Miss Margaret Connors of Bridgeport to oppose her.

Mrs. Woodhouse's Republican opponent is John D. McWilliams of this city, the incumbent.

Mrs. Woodhouse, an unsuccessful candidate for the United States Senatorial nomination at last week's Democratic State Convention, was opposed at the convention by William L. Citron of Middletown, former representative at large, but defeated him by a vote of 127 to 113.

Play by Y. M. H. A.

Trials of Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo will be enacted by members of the Young Men's Hebrew Association in a special show, "Highlights of '44," Thursday evening, Aug. 18, at 7:30 p. m., at 108 Seaver Street, Roxbury. Dressed to resemble the Axis leaders, boys of the Y. M. H. A. will appear before "Judge Freedom," who will hear arguments of prosecuting and defense attorneys.

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New Motor Vehicle Registrar

By a Staff Photographer

Rudolph F. King, Right, to Take Over

Frank A. Goodwin, retiring Registrar, today conducted his successor, the former Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, around the Registry of Motor Vehicles at 100 Nashua Street, introducing him to his new associates. Mr. King will be sworn in tomorrow morning by Governor Saltonstall.

King Equal to Difficult Task Of Motor Vehicle Registrar

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It isn't the easiest job in the world to fill the shoes of a public official like Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin, but Representative Rudolph F. King of Millis, Speaker of the Massachusetts House who officially took over the job today, appears equal to the task.

Mr. King, who ruled the Massachusetts House with a firm hand while winning the affection and respect of his legislative colleagues, has no allusions about the job.

"I recognize fully the responsibility of taking the place of a man who has made such a great record as has Frank Goodwin," Mr. King said today as he began his new job.

"I realize also that I am assuming a job that will take a lot of time and attention and which will demand my saying 'no' on frequent occasions," Mr. King continued. "I deeply appreciate the confidence that Mr. MacDonald (Public Works Commissioner Hermann A. MacDonald) and the Governor have placed in me."

Mr. Goodwin made a success of the difficult office of Registrar of Motor Vehicles by being "hard boiled." Although not by nature "hard boiled," no one needs to worry about Mr. King's ability to crack down when the occasion arises.

Anyone who has watched him keep the sometimes rough-riding members of the Massachusetts House in check will realize that the new Registrar has the ability to "get tough" if necessary.

The appointment of Mr. King as Registrar has met with approval in many Republican circles where the former Speaker was highly regarded and where there was disappointment at his failure to win the G. O. P. nomination for Lieutenant Governor in the recent primaries.

Although Mr. King insists that he is giving no thought to a return to politics there are many of his friends who hope that he may still serve the State in some high political office.

It is safe to assume that, like his predecessor, Mr. King will tolerate no political interference in the office of the Registrar.

A friendly man, known to nearly everyone in Millis and to many throughout the State as "Rudy," Mr. King has taken an active interest in civic affairs for 35 years.

In Millis, where he has lived since he was nine years old, Mr. King first won fame as a local athlete. He was proficient in baseball, football, and basketball. He has held public office in his own town since he became of age.

Member of the Board of Selectmen for six years and Chairman for four, he has also served on the Board of Assessors, the Finance and the School Committees. He has been a member of the Republican Town Committee since 1912 and its chairman for 25 years.

Mr. King was elected to the Massachusetts House in 1936. In 1941 he was made Republican whip and the following year became Majority Floor Leader. The following year he was the unanimous choice of his colleagues for Speaker of the House.

The Millis man has been active in the leather business in Boston for many years. Starting as a stock boy and working his way up as shoe cutter, assistant foreman, foreman, purchasing agent, superintendent, general manager, part owner of a manufacturing concern, Mr. King is now general manager of the Levisseur Leather Company of Boston.

15 Bay State Men In Naval Casualties

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Names of 15 Massachusetts men are included in a list of 306 casualties—members of the Navy, Coast Guard and Marine Corps—made public last night by the Navy Department.

The Massachusetts men:

Carroll, William J., Second Lieutenant United States Marine Corps Reserve. Killed. Greenfield.

Charmanski, John Joseph, Seaman, First Class, United States Naval Reserve. Missing. Newburyport.

Conley, Harold George, Seaman, Second Class, United States Naval Reserve. Missing. Salem.

Ellis, Walton Kenneth; Boatswain's Mate, First Class, United States Naval Reserve. Missing. New Bedford.

Formiconi, Rocco Americo, Seaman, First Class, United States Naval Reserve. Killed. (Previously reported missing on report of nav.l casualties for May 10, 1944.) Worcester.

Germain, Louis H., Jr., Private, First Class, United States Marine Corps Reserve. Wounded. Springfield.

Groccia, Louis J., Private, First Class, United States Marine Corps Reserve. Wounded. Worcester.

Guertin, Jacques E., Private, First Class, United States Marine Corps Reserve. Wounded. Fitchburg.

Holton, Westley M., Jr., Private, First Class, United States Marine Corps Reserve. Wounded. Brighton.

Hyland, Leroy J., Private, First Class, United States Marine Corps Reserve. Wounded. Webster.

Kelley, Frank A. Sergeant, United States Marine Corps. Killed. Wakefield.

Kosiorek, Edward J., Private, United States Marine Corps. Wounded. Dorchester.

Lewis, Winslow E., Gunnery Sergeant, United States Marine Corps. Wounded. Somerville.

Turano, Matteo, Gunner's Mate, Third Class, United States Naval Reserve. Killed. (Previously reported missing on report of naval casualties for May 9, 1944.) Leominster.

Winward, Albert Vincent, Specialist, Third Class, United States Naval Reserve. Killed. Methuen.

U. S. and Maine City To Swap Land Under Bill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 —(AP) The War Department would be authorized to exchange about 29 acres of land on Moose Island, Maine, for a similar tract owned by Eastport, Maine, under provisions of a bill introduced in the Senate recently by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts.

The measure also would grant the city easement over land in the northwest corner of the island for a roadway.

GRINDSTONE INN
On Beautiful Frenchmans Bay, Winter Harbor, Maine
EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATIONS
REASONABLE RATES
Write for Booklet: W. O. Christian, Mgr.

Union Claims 7,500 on Strike At Sub Factory

GROTON, Conn., Aug. 15 (AP)—The union claimed 7,500 out of an estimated 8,000 production workers on the day shift were on strike at the huge yards of the submarine-building Electric Boat Company here. While a Company spokesman said he didn't believe the figure to be that high, he declared the number was large and production of submarines definitely impeded.

Charles Suisman, attorney and spokesman for the Shipbuilders and Marine Engineers Union, an independent organization which called the strike yesterday, said the union had offered, and the company accepted, a proposal to permit key maintenance men to continue on the job.

Mr. Suisman said a check at the three main gates had shown 90 per cent of the day workers out at the Victory yards and 98 per cent at the Main and South yards today.

The Company, he said, employed about 8,000 production men and women on the day shift and 3,000 on the night shift. All of the yards are located along the Thames River, downstream from the big United States submarine base, and across the river from the city of New London.

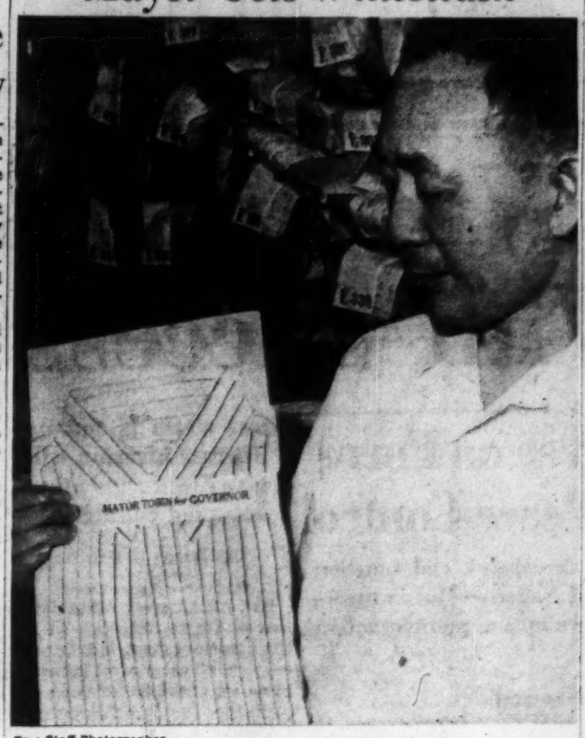
Both the union and the Company announced willingness to renew discussion of their differences with the State Mediation Board, which met with both sides last night.

Mr. Suisman said, however, that the Union, which is the recognized bargaining agent for the big plant, would insist that, as a preliminary to further negotiations, the Company agree that any wage adjustments reached should be retroactive to July 23, 1943.

The union has listed 34 grievances which it asserts were presented to the Company as long ago as Dec. 8, 1943. The company denies they ever were presented and, in a statement several days ago by L. Y. Spear, President of the Company, insisted that the strike was brought about by a small group of union officers in an attempt "to hide the real issue—the two-day suspension of the union President (Arthur C. Ward) for being away from his job without permission."

Mr. Ward, the concern charged, was asked to co-operate last June with the Company's enforcement of a "work-or-get-fired" edict which, it said, was directed against a "handful of loafers" but instead, the concern's President said, took further time off after his suspension to preside over a union meeting which voted to call the strike.

Mayor Gets Whitewash



By a Staff Photographer

At Least From Chinese Laundries

Sam Sing, proprietor of a laundry on Massachusetts Avenue, Back Bay, displays a shirt bearing one of the "Mayor Tobin for Governor" shirtbands, which are being used at the rate of 1,000 or more a day by Boston Chinese laundries. It was the idea of Fred Wong, owner of the Wholesale Laundry of Boston.

Laundry-Band Aid for Tobin Is Clean Politics to Mr. Wong

Boston Democrats are considering a new slogan these days. It goes like this—"Get on the shirt-band wagon with Tobin."

It all started when Fred Wong, proprietor of the Wholesale Laundry Company on Parker Street and an admirer of Mayor Tobin, decided he should do something about helping the Boston mayor win the governorship.

Mr. Wong mulled the matter over for a few days then came up with this idea—why not use the band which goes around every shirt put out by the laundry, for campaign slogans? As a result, patrons of Chinese laundries all over the City are receiving their freshly laundered shirts, each done up with a neatly printed band reading "Mayor Tobin for Governor."

Interviewed today Mr. Wong modestly claimed full credit for the "support Tobin campaign." The Tobin for Governor Committee, he insisted, had nothing to do with the case.

"We no Democrats, we no Republicans, we just want good guy to be Governor," Mr. Wong explained with a broad grin.

Sam Sing, proprietor of a Massachusetts Avenue laundry, which uses the Wholesale Laundry Company service and therefore returns shirts to its customers decorated with the "Mayor Tobin for Governor" band, declined to indicate whether the slogan expressed his personal views or not—a safe position for a laundry man who receives most of his business from rock-ribbed Republican Ward 5.

$14,040,564 State Surplus

Continued from Page 1

intact and can be counted on for postwar financing.

The cash surplus includes $10,176,432 in the General Fund and $3,864,132 in the Highway Fund.

Governor Saltonstall pointed out that for the first time in the State's history the surplus exceeds the amount of state debt. The $6,541,615 debt total includes $2,950,000 in debts floated in the Saltonstall administration for expansion of the Logan International Airport.

The Governor pointed out that the cash surplus and debt reports mean "the State is in excellent position to meet the expenses of postwar contingencies. Closing of the books shows an even better result than we hoped for, and I am glad that it makes an encouraging picture in these difficult times.

"This improvement has been made possible by a policy of avoiding waste and by the fact that State revenues have held up better than anticipated. Much credit is due to various department heads for their efficient and economical management of the State's business. The $750,000 which the Legislature authorized as an addition to the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea has been set aside and is not included in these figures."

Mrs. Patton Flies To Capital After Many 'Priorities'

German armored forces may be unable to stop Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., head of the American Third Army, in his drive through France, but many an American Army officer, possessing a priority, has halted Mrs. Patton, wife of the famed tank officer, from boarding planes to Washington.

Mrs. Patton's oft-repeated plight was lisclosed today as she finally boarded a plane in Boston for Washington, D. C.

"You'd be amazed," she said, "at the number of times I've had to give up a plane seat to an Army officer with a priority." She added that she never had ridden in an Army plane in all her life. "We Army wives are the last ones to get to do that, you know," she said, smiling.

Assuring reporters at the Airport this noon that her visit to Washington had nothing to do with the news about her husband being recommended for promotion tod the permanent rank of Major General, she said: "I was, of course, terribly pleased to hear the news. I couldn't tell you how many telephone calls I've had this morning about it."

She said she heard from her husband a few days ago, but he gave her no inkling of his new command.

Mrs. Patton declined to make any statement concerning the war or the future after the war, insisting, "people aren't interested in me."

She is living at Hamilton, her home before she was married, and with her is her daughter, Mrs. James W. Totten.

M.S.P.C.A Asks Water Put Out for Birds

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals on Longwood Avenue, Boston, today issued a special appeal urging everyone to put out water for the birds during the present heat wave and dry spell.

It is undoubtedly true, say the Society's officials, that the extreme hot weather and lack of rain prevent the birds obtaining enough water.

10 Greater Boston Soldiers in Pacific Cited for Heroism

Ten Greater Boston soldiers fighting the Japanese "in a veteran infantry regiment. . . . with the 1st Marine Division, Reinforced, at Guadalcanal before Dec. 9, 1942," have received the Presidential Unit Citation and ribbon bar with star, according to dispatches from the "Americal Division, Somewhere in the South Pacific," received here today.

The citation from the Navy reads: "They not only held their important strategic positions despite determined and repeated Japanese naval, air and land attacks, but by a series of offensive operations against strong resistance drove the Japanese from the proximity of the airfield and inflicted great losses on them by land and air attacks. The courage and determination displayed in these operations were of an inspiring order."

Six of these infantrymen were from Charlestown. They are: Technician, Fourth Grade, William F. Sutton; Sergeant George F. Kerrissey, Technician, Fifth Grade; Joseph Melanson, Technician, Fifth Grade; Harold St. Clair; Technician, Fifth Grade Joseph T. Hayes, and Private Edward White.

Bostonians cited are: Staff Sergeant Paul M. Crosby; Technician, Fourth Grade, James A. Lucontoni; Technician, Fourth Grade, Robert Webb, and Technician, Fifth Grade, Joseph Sulesky.

All of these soldiers have been overseas for 29 months, serving in Australia, New Caledonia, Guadalcanal, the Fiji Islands, and Bougainville.

Drop in Humidity 5 P. C.

The temperature at 1:30 today reached 93 degrees, which was two degrees less than the thermometer registered yesterday at the same time. The relative humidity has gone down to 41 per cent, a drop of 5 per cent since 12:30 noon.

No Request Needed Now to Send 8 Oz. Packets Overseas

Small packages weighing not more than eight ounces may now be mailed overseas to members of the armed forces without a request from the recipient, Patrick J. Connelly, Postmaster of the Boston Postal District, has announced.

At the request of the War Department, the provision for mailing packages has been modified, Mr. Connelly pointed out, so that packages of this special size may be mailed at prepaid first-class rates and providing foodstuffs, including candy, are not sent. Purpose of the modification, it is explained, is to permit the sending of small essential articles.

Nonperishable foodstuffs and properly packed candy in parcels not exceeding five pounds or 15 inches by 36 inches will continue, however, to be accepted for Army personnel overseas, provided the mailed presents a request from the addressee at the time the package is mailed, the statement added.

During the period from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, however, Mr. Connelly said, properly indorsed holiday parcels may be sent to all branches of the armed forces overseas without a request. Likewise, these parcels may contain nonperishable foodstuffs and candy, he said.

The Boston Retail Trade Board also announced that it would cooperate with the Post Office by both urging the public and extending its facilities to them to help prepare holiday packages immediately for overseas destinations.

Daniel J. Bloomfield, Manager of the Retail Trade Board, promised that every medium of the department stores would be utilized to bring the matter to the attention of the shopping public. Special displays of merchandise suitable for overseas transfer and displays of essential facts regarding postal regulations will be made available in stores, he added.

Recreation For Service People

Tuesday, Aug. 15

Free Tickets: Greater Boston United Service Organizations ticketoffice, 48 Boylston Street, Liberty 7968 (open daily, noon to 8 p. m., Sunday, noon to 2:15 p. m.).

Baseball: (Tomorrow) Fenway Park, 3 p. m. Red Sox vs. Tigers.

Dances, with Orchestras, Hostesses: 8 p. m. Atlantic Club, Barker's. Buddies Club, North Station Club, Everett, Kope's Esplanade Club "on the River," between Exeter and Fairfield Streets. Formal, Bartholomew. Ruggles Street Club, Crosson's.

Nite Club Nite: J. W. B. Club, 9 p. m. Photo developing class.

Dance Instruction: Informal party, Army and Navy Officers' Club, 8 p. m.

Language Instructions: Y. M. C. Union, French Lessons, 8 p. m. Russian Lessons, 9 p. m.

Square Dancing: Refreshments, Hostesses. Temple Place Club, no charge, 7:30 p. m. Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, near Copley Square. Admission 25 cents, 7:30 p. m. Swim, 25 cents.

Officers' Dance: Copley Square Officers' Clug, 8 p. m.

Outing: To Esplanade, leave Y. M. C. A. 8 p. m.

Maine's Forests to Close

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 15 (AP)—Gov. Sumner Sewall's office said he would sign today a proclamation closing Maine's parched forests for the second time this summer.

'No Gas' Signs Spring Up In New England

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"No Gasoline" signs are springing up all over New England, much like weeds in a Victory Garden. Today, the situation has become so drastic that one prominent oil company official asserted that supplies were only 70 per cent of the legitimate, potential ration-coupon demands. Only last week, the figure stood at 80 per cent.

Officials of the Petroleum Administration for War and the Office of Price Administration are loath to admit this, he continued. But, the fact is that this "extremely tight supply and delivery situation is likely to continue until the end of September or the first part of October."

Weather Plays Role

Weather is playing an all-important role in the gasoline-supply picture. The current heatwave has brought about extended motoring, and the vacation season has eaten heavily into retail stocks, which, for several weeks have been doled out on a hand-to-mouth basis.

One reason for curtailed gasoline supplies is the foresightedness of fuel companies and the military. Like the busy bees, ants, and squirrels which have been "improving each shining hour" by storing up supplies for the coming winter, the oil industry has been building up its fuel-oil stock-piles along the Eastern Seaboard.

The 20-inch-pipe line — "little inch"—is now pumping fuel oil eastward at full capacity to meet a combination of next winter's heating demands as well as heavy requistions from the armed forces for certain types of fuel oil for various types of warships, cruisers, and submarines.

Tremendous quantities of fuel oil also are being pumped eastward—with no gasoline flowing through the pipe lines—to meet offshore military demands. These include fuel oil for tractors, bulldozers, cranes, and naval dock-building equipment. And this heavy drain is likely to continue for some time, even should actual fighting come to a sudden stop in Europe, officials declare.

Supplies Outlook

By the end of September, or the first of October, if all goes well, sufficient supplies of fuel oil should be on hand to take care of the immediate needs, and the "little inch" pipe line will be used once more for pumping gasoline.

However, by that time, there will be less motoring, according to oil officials, in spite of statements by PAW and OPA officials that gasoline consumption—barring "black market" operations—is fairly stable, being based, summer and winter alike, on the ration-coupon quotas of A, B, or C-stamp holders.

Meantime, many out-of-state motorists, far from their own home-state gasoline pumps, are finding it increasingly difficult to obtain gasoline, as they drive from "No Gas" sign to "No Gas" sign in a frantic hunt for fuel to take them home from their vacation trips. Around Boston, many North Shore filling stations are reported as closed for lack of gasoline.

Dr. Stoke Elected President of N.H.U.

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 15 (AP)—Dr. Harold Walter Stoke, acting dean of the University of Wisconsin Graduate School, has been elected President of the University of New Hampshire succeeding the late Dr. Fred Englehardt.

The appointment was announced last night by Roy E. Hunter, President of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Stoke was on leave from the University of Wisconsin to serve as chief of the War Records Section, Division of Administration Management, National Budget Bureau.

He has taught political science with special interest in political philosophy and public administration for the past 14 years at the University of Nebraska, the University of Pennsylvania and since 1940 at the University of Wisconsin.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight except for a possible thundershower early this evening. Continued warm tonight with the lowest temperature about 75. Wednesday continued hot and humid with scattered afternoon thundershowers. Gentle to moderate winds.

Maine: Fair and little change in temperature tonight. Wednesday fair except for scattered afternoon thundershowers in south portion. Not quite so warm in north portion.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Fair preceded by scattered thundershowers early this evening. Little change in temperature tonight. Wednesday continued hot and humid with scattered afternoon thundershowers.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:37 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Wednesday, 10:24 a. m.; height 8.6 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Articles Freed by WPB Set Reconversion Pace

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—The War Production Board today published an extensive list of pocketbook-tempting metal gadgets and furnishings to be available to the American public again as soon as there is manpower to make them.

The list, marking the biggest step to date in resumption of civilian goods manufacture, was made public as Congress took up another postwar problem—how to dispose of about $75,000,000,000 worth of surplus Government property, ranging from G. I. shoes to jeeps.

The surplus property disposal problem reached the House floor in the Colmer bill setting up a Surplus Property Administrator to decide which items should be sold when. The same issue is being studied by a Senate Military Affairs Subcommittee, while the House Ways and Means Committee is looking into the George program for taking care of laid-off war workers, approved by the Senate last Friday.

Included in the long list of items which the WPB has given the "Go" signal to manufacturers are such things as: lawn mowers, electric flat irons, bed springs, vacuum cleaners, automatic phonographs, typewriters, musical instruments, bicycles, oil burners, coal stokers, can openers, bobby pins and fountain pens.

Resumption of production of electric refrigerators, electric washing machines and automobiles was not authorized.

Before a manufacturer of any of the listed items can resume production, he will be required to meet certain rules, including one specifying that he must not use any manpower needed in war production. This qualification, to be enforced through the War Manpower Commission's "priority referral" system, will delay resumption of civilian production in many plants for some months, especially in places classed as No. 1 and 2 Labor Stringency Areas.

Before new civilian production can be started, a manufacturer must obtain permission from the WMC Director and the WPB Production Urgency Committee in his area. The latter is an inter-governmental committee, composed of representatives of the WPB, Office of Civilian Requirements, WMC Smaller War Plants Corporation, Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission.

The WPB's "Go" signal cutting across 86 restrictive orders, put into effect during the war, becomes effective today.

Special priority is provided for a group of articles listed by the WPB's Office of Civilian Requirements as "utility items of importance."

Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, described the new reconversion program as "primarily a plan to decentralize some of the operations which will be necessary to 'take up the slack' as men and materials cease to be needed for war purposes," but warned that "for the time being, it is not anticipated that any large increases in production of civilian goods will be possible."

In addition to manpower, the continued scarcity of steel and copper will be a bar to early widespread civilian production.

Debate over surplus war goods disposal in the House, centers around a difference as to whether the job should be vested in one man as the Colmer bill proposes, or whether a commission or board should be set up.

At Senate hearings yesterday, spokesmen for both the National Association of Manufacturers and the Congress of Industrial Organizations favored a commission, saying the authority proposed was too sweeping to be vested in one man's hands.

The Colmer bill would authorize immediate sale of surplus goods after the war. On the other hand a proposal has been made in the Johnson bill in the Senate that the stock be padlocked for five years in order to protect prices of private goods.

A special postwar planning committee of the House today recommended that state unemployment scales be liberalized during the demobilization period. The report "strongly urged" state authorities to give "immediate consideration to improving the state laws particularly with respect to increasing the duration and level of benefits."

Violator of Censorship Is Sentenced and Fined

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—Mrs. Velvalee Dickinson, proprietor of a doll shop, was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment and fined $10,000 Aug. 14 on her guilty plea to a charge of violating the Federal Censorship Law.

The sentence, the maximum, was imposed by Federal Judge Schackelford Miller, Jr., after United States Attorney James B. McNally described Mrs. Dickinson in court as "a woman who sold her country to the Japs for money." The Government charged that Mrs. Dickinson was instrumental in sending restricted information to Tokyo by way of Argentina.

Average Refund of $35 Given 5,000,000 Taxpayers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Refunds of 1943 taxes now are being made at the rate of about 335,000 a week, the Internal Revenue Bureau said today.

So far about 5,000,000 taxpayers have received their refunds, averaging $35 each, leaving an estimated 13,000,000 refunds still to be made. A total of $175,000,000 has been paid out.

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How important is the allure of woman's crowning glory! Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo transforms dulled tresses! No alcohol, no free alkali! Just pure rich olive oil, combined with enough coconut and castor oil, creates a brilliant blend no single one of these oils can give you alone . . the same beneficial pre-war ingredients.

It builds up a creamy lather fast—washes away film and dullness even faster. Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo at your favorite drug, department store, and 5 & 10.

A full 5-ounce bottle for only 35 cents

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SOME LIKE IT HOT...SOME LIKE IT COLD

You can outfit a boy for any school in the country at Brooks Brothers...from farthest North to deepest South, or for any changeable climate in between. Right now, for instance, in all this midsummer heat, we're well stocked up on Schoolboys' Indispensables like heavy Shaker Knit Sweaters in either navy blue or maroon, Tweed-and-Gabardine Reversible Overcoats and burly Weather-proofed Pile-Lined Coats (full length, three-quarter length or fingertip length)... side by side, you might say, with breezy Cotton Sport Shirts and cool Shorts and Slacks and all kinds of Swimming Trunks.

A Schoolboys' Headquarters...for every requirement all at once, from the last golden days of summer vacation to the first frosty mornings of Fall Term. It saves time to come to Brooks.

Sixth Floor Shop Shaker Knit Sweaters, $8.50 (Boy's $8)
Reversible Overcoats, $25 (Boy's) to $35 (Larger Sizes)
Pile-Lined Coats, $25 to $42.50

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346 MADISON AVENUE, COR. 44TH ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
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This Skillet Fries Lead

Wide World

The Resultant Meal Is Shot

This may sound rather odd but that's what it amounts to. Molten lead is stirred through the perforated skillet and dropped seven stories in a shot tower into a tank of water. The result is shot which Winona Dugger, a war worker at the Western Cartridge Company of East Alton, Ill., holds in her hand. The size of the holes in the skillet determines the size of shot to be produced.

P. T. C. Motorman Blacklisted For Not Going Back to Work

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15 (AP)—In the first such drastic action ever taken, Thomas A. Quigley, a motorman and father of two children, was blacklisted for employment in any industry for the duration of the war for failure to comply with an army directive to striking transportation workers to return to work, Maj. Gen. Philip Hayes announced yesterday.

General Hayes, the War Department's representative in running the Government-seized Philadelphia transportation company, said Mr. Quigley was the only one of eight discharged P. T. C. workers whom the Army had decided to blacklist for future employment.

His case now comes before the War Manpower Commission for final action.

At the time General Hayes issued his back-to-work order to strikers he announced sanctions for the enforcement of the order and the War Manpower Commission agreed to back up the Army.

Frank McNamee, Regional WMC Director, said at that time:

"WMC will not refer to any other job any P. T. C. workers who refuses to return to his regular work with P. T. C. within the deadline set by General Hayes. This will continue for the duration of the war."

Lines of Work Open

Mr. McNamee said last night he had not yet received the case from the Army but said Mr. Quigley could work at farming or domestic work or for city and state governments which have not agreed to come under the Wage Stabilization Program.

An Army spokesman said Mr. Quigley had been classified 1-A by his draft board and ordered to report for physical examination Aug. 17. He probably will be inducted immediately if he passes the examination, the Army spokesman said.

The Army, which took over the lines after a six-day transit strike which began Aug. 1, ordered workers back to their jobs Aug. 6.

Meanwhile, the motorwoman, Mrs. Dorothy Hibbs, who took the first trolley out when the Army broke the strike, quit her job yesterday because, she said, of threats and remarks directed at her by fellow workers and because her supervisors refused to allow her to work as a motorwoman.

She was given a release and a referral to a new job by the War Manpower Commission.

The four strike leaders—James H. McMenamin, Frank P. Carney, William C. Dixey, and Frank Thompson—appeared for hearing yesterday and were granted a continuance until Monday, Aug. 28. They pleaded innocent upon arraignment and were released on $2,500 bonds.

Two outbreaks of violence on P. T. C. lines were reported as the Federal Grand Jury resumed its investigation of a strike which tied up the City's transit lines and resulted in race clashes.

A dozen Negro boys, leaving a bus after an argument over payment of fares, attacked Luke M. Hilburn, a war plant worker, who had been a passenger on the bus and got off at the same time. Cruising police rescued Mr. Hilburn and arrested one of his alleged assailants.

To hours later, hoodlums showered bricks through a trolley's windows, injuring a Negro woman passenger, who required hospitalization.

Fewer on Strike

By the Associated Press

Labor troubles which came to a week-end boil with 61,000 workers idle simmered down today as the ending of several strikes and walkouts reduced the total of off-the-job employees to between 16,000 and 18,000.

In San Francisco, workmen in five machine shops became civilian employees of the United States Navy under an executive order signed by President Roosevelt and executed by Rear Admiral H. G. Bowen, United States Navy, after the American Federation of Labor machinists' union banned work over 48 hours a week in 104 shops.

The plants ordered seized were the Federal Mogul Corporation, the Pacific Gear & Tool Works, the Link-Belt Company (Pacific division), the United States Pipe & Manufacturing Company, and the Enterprise Engine & Foundry Company.

At Canton, Ill., 1,650 employees of the International Harvester Company returned to their jobs, and a work stoppage at the Worth Steel Company, Claymont, Del., involving 950 employees, ended.

Better Fudge and Crunch Beat Path To Door of Flora-Mir Candy Shops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 — If 200 pounds of candy a day sounds like the sweetest story ever told, it really isn't. It's only the beginning. It represents the daily amount of fudge and butter crunch sold 14 years ago by three young Brooklyn girls soon after they turned professional candy cooks. Since then they have learned the meaning of "all-out production." The result is a chain of eight "Flora-Mir" shops in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Florence Berman had early acquired a schoolgirl reputation for making creamy fudge. Her cousin, Miriam, knew the secret of a butter crunch, of which it was said "none better munched." Sister Jessie didn't make fudge, but she ate it. When the decision of Florence to give up a teaching job to run a candy shop was unfolded, Jessie said, "Let's," the story goes, and in no time at all Florence was off in a flavorsome cloud of chocolate. Jessie became the store manager. Cousin Miriam joined up and so the name of "Flora-Mir" appeared on a freshly painted shop in Classon Avenue, Brooklyn.

Ups and downs were not lacking at first. Each partner sank a $300 nest egg into the business, everyone worked hard, and when business problems were found lurking inconveniently near, someone solved them. What time they arose in the morning only the milkman witnessed, and he reported that the girls were sometimes at work as early as 3:30.

Neighbors talked, but in this instance it was all to the good. Those girls had a lot of spunk. It wouldn't hurt to buy a quarter's worth of fudge from them. Besides, was it good. Also the neighbors were known to lend an arm when it came to stirring time.

In less than a year, the above-mentioned 200-pound average was reached in sales. In three years there were two shops. Success was unmistakable. War conditions have curtailed the 350 varieties of candy that stemmed from Florence's fudge and Miriam's butter crunch, but with 100 kinds still being made, the outlook isn't too grim even now.

The candy kitchen is headquarters for creative designs in candies as well as a source of standard favorites. The aim is to produce one new candy weekly. The labor scene has shifted now—the "Candy Kids" have mechanical arms to do the mixing and 60 workers to help them. Fifty per cent of these workers have been with the firm 10 years or longer.

Ice Plant Closes

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 15 (AP)—An ice plant closed in Connecticut yesterday for lack of ice, New Britain suspended afternoon mail deliveries, several factories sent their workers home and others experienced abnormally high absenteeism as tempertures of 90 degrees plus continued for the fifth straight day.

Police Chiefs Hear of Rising Youth Crime

CLEVELAND, Aug. 15 (AP)—Reports from more than half of the nation's communities of 25,000 or more population indicate juvenile delinquency and youth problems will increase in the postwar era, the 51st annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police was told last night.

The conference's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Crime Prevention warned problem ages will range from 12 to 19 for girls and from 10 to 23 for boys.

"The prevention of juvenile delinquency requires a total community effort to be participated in by parents, social workers, educators, clergymen, police, industrialists, labor leaders, businessmen and civic workers," the Committee declared.

Brig. Gen. D. Colburn Draper, Chief Constable of Toronto, urged establishment of an international police system to "provide means for instantaneous co-operation and immediate co-ordination of effort in the eternal war against crime and subversion." General Draper suggested close study be given development of international radio contact.

The Conference's Committee on World Peace Relations, headed by J. Edgar Hoover, F. B. I. Chief, reported co-ordination of North and South American police systems had nullified "the best efforts of the espionage agent" and was needed to combat crime in postwar years.

Sate and provincial police officers re-elected their General Chairman, Edward J. Hickey, Commissioner of the Connecticut State Police. John Gaffney, Superintendent of the New York State Police, was elected Secretary.

Pacific Peace Tied To 'House Cleaning'

SALEM, Ore., Aug. 15 (AP)—America will never be safe from war in the Pacific unless "the fire-eating, sword-rattling Black Dragon elements of Japan are completely liquidated," Rear Admiral Thomas L. Gatch, Judge Advocate of the Navy, asserted Aug. 14.

"Perhaps the Jap peasants will do it," he said in a speech at Willamette University as he received an honorary doctor of laws degree. "The Chinese probably would love to do it. At any rate it must be done."

Admiral Gatch said America must "maintain such an armament that no gangsters could have the faintest hope of getting a sufficient start in an armament race . . . If we are to be worthy of peace is must never forget that peace is not something to be enjoyed but something to be earned."

Commands Army

Associated Press from Signal Corps

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.

Veteran of the Mediterranean campaign and newly disclosed commander of the American Third Army in France, whose permanent promotion to major general was confirmed by the Senate.

Senate Confirms Patton Promotion

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Senate today confirmed the promotion of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., to the permanent rank of Major General.

The action had been forecast earlier by Senator Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee, which had held up the nomination since last October because of a soldier-slapping incident during the Sicilian campaign, unanimously recommended the promotion after General Patton's leadership of the American Third Army in Normandy and Brittany was announced by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower at a command post in Normandy.

Shortage of Paper Bags Reported Growing Worse

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Paper supply for retail wrapping, grocery and variety bags is now said to be even more critically short than it was in the first half of 1944 when less than half the supply of a normal six-month period was available.

The War Production Board Conservation Division reported today that approximately 300,000 food retailers have begun an intensive campaign to co-operate with customers in conserving the paper wrappings.

Bolivia Takes Basic Step In Move for Freer Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 15 —Now that the elections are over and the inauguration of a new executive and legislature is at hand it is possible to scan the near-future of Bolivian politics.

The votings confirmed the pre-eminent status of Lieut. Gen. Gualberto Villarroel and the revolutionary regime which bsted the government of Gen. Enrique Peñaranda last December and forfeited recognition by all powers except Argentina.

At first sight, the election results suggested that Bolivians were incensed at foreign interference. It has to be remembered, however, that the Villarroel regime had undergone a thorough purge of personnel and has been on a period of probation. Recognition was conceded prior to the elections but only when it was certain that the flagrant symbols of pro-Naziism had been removed and guarantees given of a return to constitutionalism.

Elements Thrown Out

The security of the Americas and of supplies to the United Nations have been assured by elimination of objectionable elements from the revolutionary regime, deportation of some 80 German and Japanese espionage agents and increased vigilence ovcer enemy residents remaining in Bolivia. Internal prospects have improved with international recognition, the restoration of civil rights, including a free press, subpect only to the limitations imposed by a state of war with the Axis, and a return to the forms of constitutionalism.

Why, then, all the changes, if there is but a return to the pre-existing situation? The answer is that there is no such return. Another phase in the Bolivian social revolution is being completed under Villarroel rule.

It would be idle to deny that the Bolivian people themselves have been in revolt against an economic regime which, they feel, has held them in bondage to international mining markets. They know very well that though they won their political independence more than a century ago their economic life has been manipulated by syndicates in London, New York, and other foreign centers.

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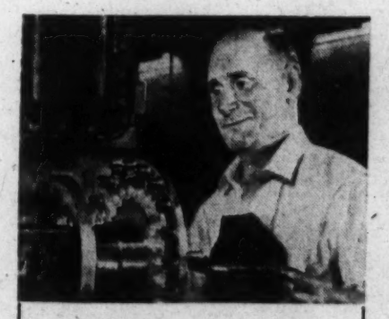
Tom Hinkle's boys do him proud in the Army
just as they did on their Studebaker jobs



Lieutenant, corporal and craftsman—the Hinkles still "work together"
Tom Hinkle builds Flying Fortress engines at Studebaker where his record as a motor car craftsman goes back nearly 23 years. At last reports, one son, George, is an AAF lieutenant in India, Bill Hinkle, Tom's other son, is a Coast Artillery corporal in the Fijis.

IT'S a long way from the Fiji Islands to the Studebaker factories where Wright Cyclone engines for the Boeing Flying Fortress are built.

It's still farther to the American air bases in India from which vital war cargo is flown into China across the towering Himalayan "hump."

But there's a link that spans those distant spots where Tom Hinkle's boys are now stationed and their father in South Bend. That link is a comradeship in craftsmanship which had its beginning when all three were working close together in the Studebaker plants.

Like large numbers of other Studebaker automobile craftsmen, Tom Hinkle is now building aircraft engines while his sons serve their country in combat areas overseas. Instead of manufacturing Studebaker Champion, Commander and President cars as a family team, they're working together for victory although many miles apart.

It's largely because of the peacetime care and skill of many such father-and-son teams that there's so much solid wartime value in Studebaker cars and trucks.

STUDEBAKER

Builder of Wright Cyclone engines for the Boeing Flying Fortress—big multiple-drive military trucks—the Army's new M-29 "Weasel".

KEEP ON BUYING WAR BONDS AND KEEP ALL THE BONDS YOU BUY!

New Abbott-Costello Film Due—Mexican Prints Shown

'In Society' At Keith's Wednesday

Abbott and Costello return to the screen in a comedy feature called "In Society," bringing Arthur Treacher, Marion Hutton and Will Osborne with them to the screen of the Keith Memorial on Wednesday.

"Curse of the Cat People," with Simone Simon, Kent Smith and Jane Randolph, is the companion feature.

* * *

In their first film in over a year, Abbott and Costello portray two plumbers who are called to the home of a society woman to do some repair work. They arrive during a masquerade and costume ball, dressed, naturally, as plumbers, and are mistaken for guests.

The things that happen thereafter could happen only to Abbott and Costello. There are many riotous sequences, including a fox hunt to end all fox hunts, which winds up with the fox chasing Abbott and Costello.

* * *

Produced by Edmund L. Hartman, the film is said to be packed with gags and original Abbott and Costello antics.

The supporting players include Marion Hutton, former vocalist with Glenn Miller and sister of Betty Hutton; Kirby Grant, Ann Gillis, Arthur Treacher, Thomas Gomez, and Charles Coleman.

"The Curse of the Cat People" deals with the misunderstanding between a father and his highly imaginative child, and tells how the youngster creates mysterious playmates out of her own conciousness.

Simone Simon heads the cast and little Ann Carter plays the young girl.

Abbott and Costello in "In Society"
New film opening Wednesday at the Keith Memorial Theater

Exhibition At Library For August

The Boston Public Library has inaugurated a series of small exhibitions in the great corridor of the third floor. Important books and albums are brought out of the collection and displayed. They are often choice editions, with especially fine reproductions, and the subjects are topics of interest in the present-day world. The display for August consists of books and albums published in Mexico and illustrated with original prints by foremost artists of that country.

Of particular interest is an album, "Las Obras de Posada." It consists of wood engravings published recently from the original blocks of Posé Guadalupe Posada. This popular artist of Mexico has already become a historic figure, the forerunner of the satirists and propagandists of brush and graver who have sprung up during revolution and reaction in Mexico. For Mexican art of modern times should be regarded in the context of political and social strife. It has been a means of reaching the illiterate peasantry. Mexican artists have a deep social sense and when they are roused by injustice use their medium to fight with all the impassioned vehemence they can express.

Posada is the antecedent of Rivera, Orozco, Sequeiros. He did not possess their urbanity. He worked from the reaches of a roused imagination. Critics today like to call him the Mexican Goya, or Daumier. Posada engraved zincographs, lithographs and woodcuts. He portrayed the odd, the humorous and the grotesque, and he used macabre subjects as a means of showing up reprehensible public characters. The same macabre motif appears in the works of Mexicans today.

An album of woodcuts by Leopoldo Mendez shows this satirist carrying on the tradition of Posada, with more intensity, and less humor. Posada throws himself into the social struggle with the violence of a revolutionary. He and his associates in Mexico City use their artistry as so much ammunition. They deliver their "political ideology" with explosive impact. Posada had an eye for levity as well as cataclysm, but his artistic progeny are very solemn.

Lithographic illustrations of peasant life by Charlot are decorative, permitting the artist to lapse momentarily from a didactic thesis. Carlos Merida has translated Mexican lore into fantasies where there is a blend of Paris, left bank, and Mexico, pre-Columbian. Covarrubias leans almost entirely towards Paris. There is an enormous difference, of course, between provincialism in its pure state, and mannered derivation. We must expect both, individually and blended, in present-day art of Mexico.

José Orozco is one of the hardy contemporaries, who stands firmly and wears well. His woodcut of horses reaches the high pitch of intensity with which all his work is invested. It reminds us of Dürer's "Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse."

D. A.

Edith Gresham
The Aunt Irma of "3 Is a Family," now in its last week but one at the Colonial.

Summer Theaters

Because of the heavy demand for seats the new Edward Caulfield comedy starring Walter Hampden, now definitely titled "Come Be My Love," will play at the Cambridge Summer Theater for two weeks beginning Tuesday, August 29. There will be no performance on August 28.

"Fly Away Home" is the bill at the Palmerton Playhouse, Worcester, this week. In the cast are Frank Lyon, Isabel Price, Edward Rowley and Richard Daniels.

The Lake Whalom Theater, Fitchburg, is offering "Love from a Stranger," with Jane Ragle and Bruce Brighton heading the cast. There will be a matinee tomorrow.

Montpelier and Barre Men Named to Milk Deliveries Unit

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 15—Harry E. Bremer, of Montpelier, Supervisor of Creamery Inspection, State Department of Agriculture, and Dr. Ernest H. Bancroft, of Barre, President of the New England Dairies, have been named as Vermont members of the four-state committee appointed to draft a more workable plan for milk deliveries from the farmer to the processing plants.

Other members of the committee, appointed by their respective commissioners of agriculture, as announced by Vermont Commissioner E. H. Jones, are: Massachusetts, Leonard M. Higgins of Boston, who is in charge of country milk inspection for the Boston Health Department, and Milton C. Allen, Secretary of the Agriculture Committee of the New England Council; New Hampshire, Dr. Herbert C. Moore, Assistant Professor of Husbandry, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of New Hampshire, and for Maine, Clayton P. Osgood, Supervisor of State Dairy Inspection, Department of Agriculture.

The proposal for the appointment of the committee was made at an interstate milk conference held at the Vermont capital on July 27, and attended by more than 100 officials and persons representing the milk industry of the four states interested. The purpose of the plan will be to reduce the volume of rejected milk as much as possible without lowering present standards.

Service to Veterans

A State-wide conference to organize the veterans' service committees at a local community level and to make plans for the distribution of re-training and re-employment information to servicemen and women will be held at the State House tomorrow, according to an announcement by Col. Charles N. Barber, chairman of the Veterans' Service Committee for Vermont.

Nearly 100 persons are expected to attend the conference. These will represent the Selective Service system and War Manpower Commission, the chairman or designated alternates of 18 local Selective Service boards and the managers of the nine local offices of the United States employment service.

In addition, there will be representatives of the Agricultural Extension Service, the American Legion and its auxiliary, American Red Cross, Associated Industries of Vermont, the Civil Service Commission, State Veterans' Advisory Committee, and many other local organizations.

Income From Auto Fees

Income from motor vehicle registrations and fees for the fiscal year ended June 30, totaled $2,304,050, it was reported this week by the State Department of Motor Vehicles. Pleasure registrations accounted for more than one half of the year's income, 75,664 pleasure cars registered netting the State $1,315,062 in fees. Although the number of passenger automobiles registered was about 5,000 lower than normal prewar years, this year's registrations exceeded last year's numbers by approximately 3,000.

Million Eggs Spoil

An estimated 1,000,000 eggs arriving in Burlington for quick freezing at the plant of the Champlain Fruit Company during the week were found to be rotten. The eggs were part of a Government project and were purchased by the War Foods Administration in a general price-support program.

I. A. Roth, director of the project, said last month that eggs from New England would be supplied by the WFA but that eggs would be shipped in from other parts of the country in case New England could not supply enough.

The first the public knew of the spoilage was when the wind-blown odors of rotten eggs being buried on the land of W. C. Kirby in South Burlington, brought numerous complaints. Mr. Kirby, a contractor, was employed to bury an amount of the spoiled eggs and with the aid of two bulldozers had covered approximately five carloads, containers and all. Further work was halted by an injunction order petitioned for by the South Burlington Board of Selectmen. There are about five more carloads of the rotten eggs to be disposed of and Mr. Kirby said he is awaiting instructions from the WFA as to their disposal.

At the quick freezing project, however, two shifts of employees, about 220 persons, are breaking two carloads of fresh eggs daily, or a total of 1,200 cases.

Liquor Board Appointment

Gov. William H. Wills had announced the appointment of James E. Manahan, of St. Albans, as a members of the State Liquor Control Board, to succeed the late Maurice Walsh, of the same city. Under the law, one member of the three-man commission must be a Democrat anad Mr. Manahan, as was Mr. Walsh, is of that political party.

Later in the week, Governor Wills appointed Henry E. Taylor of Springfield, the member of the board with longest service, to be its chairman.

On the Esplanade

Tonight
Symphony in B minor, No. 8 "Unfinished" ..... Schubert
"Peer Gynt" Suite ..... Grieg
Episodes from "Scheherazade" Rimsky-Korsakov
Minuet for Strings ..... Boccherini
Hungarian Dance in G minor Brahms
Wheeler Beckett, Conducting

Tomorrow at 10:15 a. m.
Children's Concert, Wheeler Beckett, Conducting

Stage Notes

Jacob Ben-Ami has leased the Jewish Folk Theater, Second Avenue and Twelfth Street, New York, and will direct as well as act in "The Miracle of the Warsaw Ghetto," a new drama by H. Levick, to be played in Yiddish.

Sir Cedric Hardwicke has returned to London to appear in "The House on the Bridge," a new play by Edward Percy.

Rehearsals have started in New York for Rose Franken's new comedy, "Soldier's Wife," with Miss Franken staging. William Brown Meloney is producing the play with the following cast: Martha Scott, Myron McCormick, Frieda Inescourt, Glenn Anders, Lili Darvas, and Tito Vuolo. After two days in Wilmington, Del., starting Sept. 1 the play will be seen in Philadelphia for two weeks and in Baltimore for a week. Its New York engagement is tentatively set to start on Oct. 4. Raymond Sovey designed the settings and Bianca Strook the costumes. M-G-M pictures, it is expected, will assist in financing the production.

"Lower North," a comedy drama about Navy life by Martin Bidwell is now scheduled to give two performances at the McArthur Theater, Princeton, N. J., on Aug. 18 and 19, then return to New York for further rehearsals under David Burton, director, for the opening at the Belasco Theater on Aug. 24. Production and scenery are designed by Raymond Sovey. The cast includes Arthur Hunnicut, Rusty Lane, Sara Anderson, Dean King, Kim Spalding, Dort Clark, Blanche Faye, Edna Peckham, John Conway, Robert Breton, Blanche Gladstone, and Royal Rompel.

News of Motion Pictures

"Pillar to Post," the next Ida Lupino starrer for Warner Bros., has gone before the Hollywood cameras with Louis Armstrong and his orchestra and vocalist Dorothy Dandridge reporting for initial scenes. Vincent Sherman is directing for Alex Gottlieb, producer.

* * *

Dave Willock, young comedian, and Janet Scott have been added to the cast of David O. Selznick's "The House of Dr. Edwardes," the Ingrid Bergman-Gregory Peck starrer, which Alfred Hitchcock directs for United Artists release. Willock takes the role of a bellboy, and Miss Scott plays Dr. Edwardes' secretary.

* * *

Warner Brothers announce that they will make a sequel to "Janie," called "Janie Meets the Marines," with Joyce Reynolds again starred as Janie. Josephine Bentham, one of the authors of the play from which "Janie" was adapted, and Gertrude Keck are to write the sequel.

* * *

Gary Cooper expects his first production for International Pictures, in which he will also play the lead, to be on a scale comparable to "The Covered Wagon," "Stagecoach" and "The Plainsman." It is tentatively titled "American Cowboy," from a story by Alan LeMay, author of many books based on Western life. "American Cowboy" realizes Cooper's ambition to become a producer as well as a star.

* * *

Jack L. Warner, executive producer, has signed Mari Hinishian as technical advisor for the Oriental dance number in "God Is My Co-Pilot," Warner Brothers screen version of the Col. Robert Lee Scott autobiography now before the cameras.

* * *

Dean Jagger is in England to appear with Anna Neagle in "I Live in Grosvenor Square," to be filmed under the direction of Herbert Wilcox. The story is about an American flier in Britain.

Salvadore Dali, surrealist, is to paint a series of dream pictures to be used in Alfred Hitchcock's production of "The House of Dr. Edwardes," in which Gregory Peck and Ingrid Bergman have the leads.

Sol Lesser will make a film version of the stage play, "Civilian Clothes," for United Artists.

Warner Brothers will do the film version of "Catch a Falling Star," a novel by Ruth O'Malley.

Ten Welsh folk songs are to be sung by three cappella choirs, 200 voices in all, in the Warner Brothers film, based on the play, "The Corn Is Green," in which Bette Davis will have the schoolteacher role played on the stage by Ethel Barrymore. The songs, all but one of which will be sung in Welsh, are "Land of My Fathers," "Captain Morgan," "The Yellow Cream," "There's My Sweetheart," "Watching the Wheat," "Comrades in Arms," "March of Men of Harlech," "Hob i Dere Dando," "New Year's Night," and "Lili Lon."

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—12:00 p. m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.
London—5:50 p. m.—War Review. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Off the Record. A talk by Stanley Maxted. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Stories of Venezuela. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—BBC Symphony Orchestra. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Panama City—10:15 p. m.—Isthmus Quiz. HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—Popular Music on Marimba. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Dark of the Moon," by Carol Stone. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road—Esplanade concert. Wheeler Beckett, conductor. 8:30.

Tomorrow
Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road—Children's concert. Wheeler Beckett, conductor. 10:15 a. m.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan, Lon McCallister. 3, 6:10, 9:30. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle, Richard Greene. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.

Fenway—"The Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. 1:10, 4:05, 7:05, 10. "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Bonita Granville, W. C. Fields. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Robert Ryan, Ruth Hussey. 10:40, 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. "Twilight On the Prairie," Eddie Quillan, Vivian Austin. 9:35, 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:30.

Kenmore—"In Our Time," Paul Henreid, Ida Lupino. "You're a Lucky Fellow, Mr. Smith," Allan Jones, Evelyn Ankers.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:25, 9:05. "March of Time—Americans All," 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50.

Modern—"Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary, 10:55 a. m., 2, 5, 8:05. "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan, 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:15, 9:20.

Orpheum—"Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, Esther Williams. 10:25, 12:55, 3:15, 5:35, 7:55, 10:10.

Paramount—"The Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35. "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Bonita Granville, W. C. Fields. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:55.

RKO-Boston—"Johnny Doesn't Live Here Any More," Simone Simon, James Ellison. 10 a. m., 12:30, 3:55, 5:20, 8, 11. Stage Show: 11:25 a. m., 1:55, 4:20, 7:30, 10.

Scollay—"The Story of Dr. Wassell," Laraine Day. 9:45 a. m., 12:20, 3, 5:50, 8:40.

State—"Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, Esther Williams. 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10.

South Station Theater—"Zero Hour," "Why Daddy?", "Popular Science," "Mexican Police on Parade," "Trail Breakers," "Dancing Romeo," "Memo for Joe," "Community Singing," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—"Captured Axis War Films," "Benchly," "Screen Snapshots," "World News," color cartoon. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown—"Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan, Lon McAllister. 2:35, 6:55, 9:35. "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 1:05, 4:25, 8.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Story of Dr. Wassell," Laraine Day. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 1:45, 5:45, 9:45.

Alston: "The Long Voyage Home," John Wayne. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster. Continuous from 2.

ARLINGTON-Capitol: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers. "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor.

Regent: "Address Unknown," Paul Lukas. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Follow the Boys," George Raft, Vera Zorina. "The Whistler," Richard Dix. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. "Sailor's Holiday," Arthur Lake. 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson.

Coolidge Corner: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. "Pardon My Rhythm," Gloria Jean.

Cleveland Circle: "Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. "Seven Days Ashore," Wally Brown. 1:40, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "Pride of the Plains," Robert Livingston, Smiley Burnette. 2, 8.

University: "Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable. 3, 6:15, 9:35. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor. 3:15, 9:20. "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 2:08, 7:53.

Park: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan, Richard Cummings. "Iceland," Sonja Henie.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, Joan Davis. "Yellow Canary," Richard Greene. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Show Business, Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "See Here, Private Hargrave," Robert Walker. 2:30, 8:15. "The Whistler," Richard Dix. 4:10, 9:50.

LYNN—Drive-In-Theater: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. "Shantytown."

MALDEN—Granada: "Night of Adventure," Tom Conway. 2:06, 5:14, 8:23. "Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable. 3:15, 6:24, 9:33.

Mystic: "The Contender," Adine Judge. 1:52, 7, 9:49. "Waterfront," J. C. Naish. 3:49, 8:30.

Strand: "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 2:20, 8:21. "Seven Days Ashore," Wally Brown, Gordon Oliver. 1:52, 7, 9:51.

Maplewood: "Slightly Terrific," Leon Errol, Anne Rooney. 1:52, 7:52. "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney. 2:58, 8:59.

Orpheum: "Rationing," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. 3:10, 9:06. "Texas Masquerade," William Boyd. 2:15, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Gaslight," Ingrid Bergman, Joseph Cotten. "Pardon My Rhythm," Gloria Jean.

Fellsway: "My Gal Sal," "Ten Gentlemen from West Point."

MELROSE—Melrose: "Shine On Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster.

NATICK—Colonial: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis, Martha Raye. "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell, Linda Darnell. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Jimmy Durante, Van Johnson. "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell, Linda Darnell.

QUINCY—Strand: "Four Jills and a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. "Address Unknown," Paul Lukas. 2, 8.

Alhambra: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, Jimmy Durante. "A Night of Adventure," Tom Conway, Andrew Long.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Going My Way," Rise Stevens, Bing Crosby.

Strand: "Buffalo Bill," Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara. "The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Follow the Leader," East Side Kids.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Buffalo Bill," Maureen O'Hara, Joel McCrea. "Slightly Terrific," Leon Erroll. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "The Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone. 2:05, 7:50. "Shine on Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 3:06, 8:51.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart, "Jamboree," Ruth Terry.

Coolidge: "Follow the Boys," George Raft, Vera Zorina. "Timber Queen," Dick Arlen.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster, Rita Johnson. "Journey for Margaret," Margaret O'Brien, Robert Young, Laraine Day.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor.

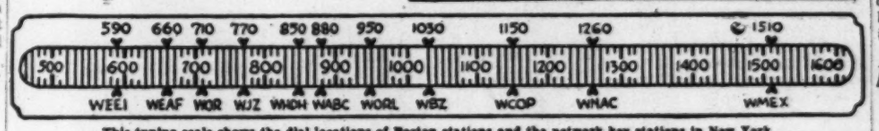
WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Hat Check Money," Grace McDonald, Leon Errol. "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Follow the Boys," stage and screen entertainers. "Minesweepers," Richard Arlen.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6:30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-1990m
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Boston Red Sox-St.	Irish Melodies
3:15 'Tena and Tim'; sk	Hollywood Star Time	'Ma Perkins'; sketch	Louis Browns Baseball	News service
3:30 News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Red Sox-St.	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Something for Girls	Drama: Musical Variety	'Right to Happiness'; sk	Louis Browns Baseball	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Chas. Pelley; Melody in Sky; Songs	Popular music; Songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Red Sox-St.	News; Music; Sports
4:15 "Life to the Front"	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Louis Browns Baseball	Sports Comments
4:30 Help Wanted; News	Jewish Philanthropies	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Boston Red Sox-St.	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
4:45 Help Wanted; News	Sage Brush Serenade	"Young Widder Brown"	Louis Browns Baseball	Woody Herman's Orch
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	'Terry and the Pirates'	'When a Girl Marries'	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15 Evelyn Howe, me	"Easy Rhythm"	'We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Off the Record"
5:30 "Notes for Victory"	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	Adventure of Tom Mix	Journey to Ireland
5:45 Hawaii, 1950: Music	American Soviet Council	'Front Page Farrell"	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 "Page One": News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; music
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	The King's Men	Sports; Snapshots	Dinner Dance Music
6:30 Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	"The Land of the Lost"	J. Mercer's Music Shop	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Jeannette McDonald
7:15 J. Nesbitt; Parade	"The Land of the Lost"	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Terry's Tunes"	News service
7:30 American Melody Hour; songs; or	Symphonic Gems	"Everything for the Boys"; variety; guest	"Confidentially Yours"	Gilbert and Sullivan
7:45	Wave Parade: Wm Lang		Lani McIntire's Orch	Red River Valley Trio
8:00 'Big Town'; drama	Ray Henle, news	Ginny Simms; interviews; orchestra	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15 'Big Town'; drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"		'Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch
8:30 R. Kollmar; C. Nielsen; drama; news	Ransom Sherman's Show	'A Date With Judy'; sk.	"Quick as a Flash";	Tommy Carr's Orch
8:45	Ransom Sherman's Show	'A Date With Judy'; sk.	Quiz; Ken Roberts, mc	Tax program
9:00 Geo. Burns-Gracie Allen Show; g'sts	"Famous Jury Trials"	Mystery Theater drama	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Music Hour"
9:15 Raymond Massey;	"Famous Jury Trials"	Mystery Theater drama	'Screen Test'	"Music Hour"
9:30 Jan Garber's Orch	Jan Garber's Orch.	Words at War; drama;	American Forum of Air;	"Music Hour"
9:45 dramatic sketch	Dance orch.; drama	Nevil Shute's 'Pastoral'	6 Newspapermen Fre-	"Music Hour"
10:00 Corwin Presents:	Raymond Gram Swing	Charlotte Greenwood's	view 1944 Election	News service
10:15 "Time Later"	George Hicks Report'g	Comedy Show	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra	"This Is France"
10:30 Elmer Davis, talk	'Let Yourself Go'; Milton Berle; Babe Ruth	Hildegarde; Variety pgm	Musical Roundup	Will Bradley's Orch
10:45 Dean Hudson's Or		Hildegarde; Variety pgm	Music; Weather	Larry Clinton's Orch
11:00 News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Andy Kirk's Orch
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Dance music	Weather; Sports	Radio Newsreel	Hal McIntyre's Orch
11:30 Mildred Bailey pgm	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Sammy Kaye's Orch	Day's End; music
11:30 Mildred Bailey pgm	Recording; News	Music You Want	Sammy Kaye's Orch	Day's End; news

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-1990M
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15 News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellowship; religious
7:45 Music; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan Time	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; News	Newscast	Edward McHugh, hymns	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Across Caribbean	The Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Industrial talk	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45 WEEI Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Church in the Wildwood	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Linda's First Love"
10:15 "Light of World"	Music; Listen Milady	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:30 "Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Marching Along; Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Ints.	'Road of Life'; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience"
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music; Ints.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Mystery Melody," with
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Bill Martyn, news	"Star Playhouse"; dr.	Yankee House Party	John Kiley, organist
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"; sk.	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Organ	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Oyamour Manor, starring Cliff Arquette	News; Marvin Behrens,	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk.	Farm and Homemakers	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30 "Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Leon Henderson, news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.	"Drifting & Dreaming"	The Wax Museum	Jack Berch & His Boys	Words and Music
1:30 B. Flynn, news	"Drifting & Dreaming"	Studio program	Red Cross; V Lopez Or.	Religious program
1:45 The Goldbergs' sk	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Religious prgm.; News
2:00 Portia Faces Life	Walter Kiernan, news	'Guiding Light'; drama	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef; Food	'Today's Children'; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Dance Lineup: Sports
2:30 Serial drama	Popular Classics; music	"Woman in White"; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Sports program
2:45 "Perry Mason"; sk.	Newscast	Hymn recital	Jane Cowl Series; talk	Music; News
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"; sk	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Irish Melodies
3:15 "Tena & Tim"; sk.	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Tigers Baseball	News service
3:30 News; Snapshots	Dramatic serial	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 War M'power; mus.	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Tigers Baseball	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Dorothy Myles, Melody in Sky; Songs	Popular music; Songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	News; Music; Sports
4:15 Victory Gardens	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Tigers Baseball	Sports Comments
4:30 Victory Gardens	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Artie Shaw's Orch
4:45 Help Wanted; News	Sage Bruch Berenade	Young Widder Brown	Tigers Baseball	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 "Five O'Clock Follies"; E. Howe, me	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15 Notes for Victory	"Easy Rhythms"	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Off the Record"
5:30 Talk; Hawaii, 1950	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Off the Record"
5:45	Music; Industrial Talk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	Sports Program
6:00 Comment; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance Music
6:15 Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30 Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	"Scramby Amby"; quiz	Johnny Mercer's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Something for the Girls
7:15 J. Nesbitt; Parade	show; Perry Ward, mc	News of the World	Parade; Terry's Tunes	News service
7:30 'Easy Aces'; sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	Vincent Ladell, songs	Radio Newsreel	Dance Time
7:45 'Easy Aces'; sketch	ern drama	Frontline Headlines	Air Lane Trio	Dance Time
8:00 Allen Jones, with	Ray Henle, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15 Woody Herman Or	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	comedy mystery drama	'Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch
8:30 Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls: The	Beat the Band; Eddie	Guy Lomb

Legion of Valor Heroes See World War II Men Decorated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—Heroes of American battle campaigns dating from the Boxer Rebellion to World War II are here today for the 54th annual reunion of the Army and Navy Legion of Valor of the United States of America at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

Approximately 250 holders of the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross and the Navy Cross present, whose ribbons collectively represent action in 60 campaigns, were the guests this afternoon of Col. G. S. Beurket, Commanding Officer, Fort Jay, Governor's Island, where decorations are to be awarded to some of the outstanding heroes of World War II.

Ceremonies at Fort Jay will bring together the greatest number of Congressional Medal of Honor men ever gathered at one place at one time, with about 12 expected to be present.

Warns Not to Soften

At the opening luncheon session yesterday, Mayor F. H. La Guardia, introduced by Earle D. Norton, D. S. C., Senior Vice-Commander, welcomed the Legion to New York City, and then proceeded to warn against Americans softening the moment military victory is won.

"We're the most sentimental people in the world," he said, "and just as sure as we're sitting here, when we do get to Berlin there's going to be a great deal of gushing about 'it's over now.'"

Mayor La Guardia urged that the enemy be "completely crushed," that the peace be hard and that China occupy Japan.

Illustrious Guest of Honor

Among the guests of honor at the speaker's table was Lieut. Commander John McCloy, United States Navy, retired, the only man living to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor twice, in separate campaigns. The first was awarded him for distinguished conduct in action with the relief expedition of the Allied forces in China in 1900. The second Medal of Honor marked his heroism in an engagement at Vera Cruz in 1914, leading a flotilla of three picket launches. He also holds the Navy Cross for service in World War I.

Lee R. Pennington, an inspector of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, attacked foreign organizations in America as potent factors in keeping various races from becoming assimilated. He also reported that there had been fewer violations of the Selective Service Act in the present war than in the last previous one.

Maj. George Fielding Eliot, military analyst, said that Germany's robot bombs have actually done the United States a great favor, in that they have made it plain that it is no longer safe to wait until war breaks out before building up militarily. "The first setback might be the last next time," he warned, urging that America be as "tough" in peace as in war.

The Welcome They Get Is 'Fair Dinkum'

Associated Press

Australian Wives of American Servicemen Arrive

A happy looking lot they were as their ship ranged up to the dock at San Francisco recently. There were 295 of them, and 74 babies, for which pink and blue baskets were provided by the American Red Cross. From San Francisco, this vanguard of wifely arrivals will spread all over the United States—some to meet their husbands, some to meet their new parents-in-law, some to await arrival of their husbands. The ship on which they arrived was converted largely into a nursery to accommodate the new Americans.

Argentina Rushes to Cover Lack of Social Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Aug. 15—Labor, social and pension laws are being dictated in Argentina at high speed. The military rulers declare their output is remarkable only because the laws are being decreed in a land that has lagged far behind many other parts of the world in social legislation.

With half the population clamoring for pensions the Government is faced with a hard task to pacify them and also with the disagreeable necessity of telling them in effect that they cannot have allowances on the liberal scale of those already in force. Some of the existing funds, notably those of the railwaymen, have had to be revised, because the capital was fast fading away.

The latest pensions fund to be promulgated is that of the journalists, who, but a month ago, were placed in categories and given substantial pay increases by mere governmental order. Newspapermen are now able to retire at the age of 55 with 30 years' service in the profession, the maximum pension being approximately $150 monthly, though the general average is not expected to exceed half that amount.

Many Are Disappointed

Many Argentines, at first impressed by the generosity of the Military Government, are now showing signs of disappointment, because an investigation has been ordered into pensions funds, while a merger of all has been mooted. Serious actuarial intervention is feared because this would mean all-round disillusionment.

The Government suggests conditions will improve at the end of the war. All funds are forced to invest in public bonds and these are yielding their lowest-ever rates of interest, because the country is suffering from a plethora of gold, refugee accounts and unused export balances. When trade becomes normal and money moves, interest rates will improve, it says, and pensions funds' income increase.

The clamor for labor and professional codes runs parallel with that for pensions. Col. Juan D. Peron's quasi-demagogic attitude encourages the white-collar and manual workers. "Statute" rather than "code" is the word. Every trade and calling demands a statute. The Labor Ministry, for years only a deserted government department, is now crowded daily with delegations to obtain favors from the Colonel, virtual dictator of the country, and his aides. "Statute" is the magic password for higher wages and easier working conditions.

Doctors See Way Out

Medical doctors are agitating for the socialization of medicine. The Government admits that a grandiose plan is being prepared—health insurance for all. The medical doctors are frank about the whole business. They want State-guaranteed pay for themselves. The socialization of medicine is seized upon as the best means to the end, especially with a government bent on pleasing all laboring and professional classes.

Naturally, the codes and statutes require the creation of labor courts to mediate the numerous disputes between employers and employed. While considerable justice is being performed in deserving ranks, there has also been a deterioration in the relationships of many employers and employed. The Labor Ministry is drawing up a proper organic law but, until this appears, "conciliation courts" will function. So far the records show that the employee usually wins his claim.

'Hands Off' Policy in Cuba Aided by U. S. Ambassador

HAVANA, Aug. 15 (AP)—A political dispute has just brought to light the full story of how United States Ambassador Spruille Braden convinced United States businessmen living here to quit providing slush funds for Cuban political campaigns and otherwise keep hands off local affairs.

It involves Mr. Braden's conception that the Good-Neighbor Policy means that American businessmen—like their Government itself—should let Cuban politics strictly alone.

His activity is getting at least part of the credit—or, in some circles, the blame—for the election June 1 of Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin to the Presidency in nation-wide voting that was spectacularly free of interference at the polls.

The President-Elect himself estimates that, in previous general elections, United States citizens who owned sugar mills and other great properties in Cuba contributed campaign funds of from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 toward the election of a selected candidate.

Payments Scored

A year ago Mr. Braden addressed the American Chamber of Commerce in Cuba, and scored the payment of bribes or graft in general and of campaign contributions in particular. He also let it be known in the American colony that a company which didn't keep its hands clean in these respects would not deserve the full backing of American diplomacy if it were needed.

The leaders of both factions in the past summer's campaign acknowledged that the Ambassador's quiet drive had been highly effective—that the battle between Dr. Grau and the presidential candidate sponsored by the Government coalition, Dr. Carlos Saladrigas, was waged on Cuban money.

Some quarters asserted that this was a significant factor in the amazing overturn that ousted from power the coalition of parties organized four years to elect President Batista.

Ambassador Praised

Whether it was or not, the Ambassador won the voluble praise or Dr. Grau and his supporters. Of Mr. Braden, Dr. Grau said: "He prevented the clouding of the popular will of the Cuban people by foreign gold."

Cuban reaction to Mr. Braden's drive was not unanimously favorable. One writer said he was directly responsible for the Government candidate's defeat by preventing the "traditional" collection of funds—and thus had interfered.

It then was pointed out that slush contributions by corporations are not illegal in Cuba as they are in the United States."

East Coast Omitted In OPA Changes Of A Gas Ration

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Renewal of basic "A" gasoline ration books outside the East Coast, providing continuance of an allowance equivalent to eight gallons a month, will begin late this month, the Office of Price Administration announced today.

Each coupon in the new "A" book will have a four-gallon value instead of the present three gallons, but there will be fewer coupons.

Six coupons worth four gallons each will be validated every three months, providing 24 gallons of gasoline. At present, eight coupons worth three gallons each are validated each quarterly period.

OPA said that exact dates and the manner of making renewals will vary in different local rationing board areas and announcements of those will be made locally.

OPA also announced that with each new "A" book local boards will issue a milage rationing record to replace the tire inspection record.

Present "A" rations outside East Coast states and the District of Columbia expire Sept. 21. Current "A" rations within the East Coast area continue until Feb. 8, 1945.

Stimson Is Asked For Burma Facts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Senator Robert R. Reynolds, (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, called upon Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson today for an official explanation of published reports that "sick men" among the famed Merrill's Marauders were called upon to defend the Mytikyina Airport in Northern Burma from Japanese attack.

Senator Reynolds, in a letter to Secretary Stimson, said the Senate Military Affairs Committee should be "fully informed" on these points:

"1. The question of unauthorized promises of promotions, leaves of absence, and early relief for those who would volunteer for special duty in the jungles, and what action the Army expects to take or has taken to prevent and discourage future use of such 'bait' to induce men to volunteer for exceptionally dangerous assignment.

"2. What has now been done with the volunteers of Merrill's Marauders who volunteered for a reported 'three months' special duty.

"3. What has been done to improve the reported breakdown in morale and the restoration of the confidence and faith these men should have in their leaders, but which they apparently lack?

"4. What fatalities, casualties, etc., were suffered by the unit (the Marauders under command of Brig. Gen. Frank Merrill) as a result of the error in ordering sick men to the defense of the airport?"

Schools Claim Big Part In Winning War

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (AP)—The public schools "were far better prepared for war, when the attack came on Pearl Harbor, than were the Army, Navy or even the Congress of the United States," says Irvin R. Kuenzli, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Teachers.

Investigation would show, he said, "that in the larger sense we are actually winning a war through education." Dr. Kuenzli addressed the 28th annual convention of the Federation.

He said there was a "vast army of skilled mechanics trained under the vocational training program sponsored by the labor movement," adding that peacetime training of American youth "had given them an educational foundation which could easily be adapted to the needs of total war."

The moral and social reconstruction of the world "will be largely a matter of re-education," he continued. "The educational reconstruction of Europe must consist largely of building in a few months the social-educational structure which the American Federation of Labor has built over a period of more than half a century. To interpret that educational philosophy in relation to the postwar society must be a primary objective of the A. F. T."

Contending there has been "a nation-wide campaign against organized labor during the past year," Dr. Kuenzli said the Teachers' Federation has been "one of the most active unions in the nation in counter attacking against the campaign to use the war effort in an attempt to destroy the labor movement."

"In this program we have helped to rebuild the morale of our fighting men which has been weakened by false propaganda about labor's part in the battle on the home front," he said.

Tokyo Gives Picture Of Hungry America

By the Associated Press

Life in the United States, as reported by the Tokyo Radio:

"The shortage of foodstuffs in America is becoming more and more marked. In restaurants and hotels, meat is served only once a week. As far as butter and cheese are concerned, not even a shadow of them can be seen among the citizens of the United States."

Federal Communications Commission monitors reported the Tokyo broadcast from an Italian-language transmission.

'Big Four' Agree on Form For World Peace Control

Continued from Page 1

police force are Utopian. To counter an aggressor today it is necessary to have hundreds of all kinds of weapons and technical equipment. It is quite clear that such an army cannot be built up in some single neutral country where the I. O. S. (International Organization of Safety) is established. In a neutral country this army would be isolated from its source of supplies.

"There is also no point in each country's having a section of its own army for an international police force. It is no use because each country would have to have the size and supplies and command of this army defined for it.

"But in speaking about the dominating role of the great powers in overcoming aggression, we do not exclude the small nations from acting for world safety. In nearly all cases the great powers will need the help of small nations in using their sea and air bases and even in including small nations' troops in military maneuvers.

Military Air Force

"While objecting against the projects of the establishment of a large independent police force for the future I. O. S., we suggest establishing an international military air corps for warning and for punitive aims. Several hundreds of aircraft over an aggressive country will produce its impression. If it won't produce the impression, then it is useful to bomb definite military objects of that country.

"So we see that an important role is given to small nations. As a whole, all questions will go through the general meeting of members. Only in some special cases (for example, when discussing some strictly military undertakings executed by the great powers) the directive organ will make the decision and inform the general meeting."

The Russian position, like that of the other three countries, is strongly on the side of centralized responsibility in preventing aggression, and on this point the view of the Soviet Government is outlined in the Star in these words:

"The responsibility for the peace must not be divided among 60 or more governments. It must not be put upon some impersonal organization. It must be put upon large governments, which possess real strength for it. Taking this into consideration, we would suggest that the great powers should also sign agreements among themselves to prevent counter-aggression."

Role for Each Power

In these agreements they must define the role of each power in extinguishing the fire of some new aggressor. This role will not be the same for each power and will depend upon several political, geographical and strategical conditions.

"The very fact of the existence of this firm directive organ of the most powerful governments of the world will warn and frighten potential aggressors. Even the most self-assured maniacs, such as Hitler, will think 10 times before launching any aggressive attack."

The Soviets also favor having the international organization of safety concern itself with few rather than with multitudinous world problems.

"Another defect in the League of Nations," says the Star, "was the great number of functions it had to perform which had nothing to do with the real task, that is, to guard the safety and peace. We think the future I. O. S. must concentrate only on questions that have a real relationship to the peaceful solution of international conflicts and the protection of peace and safety."

The conference will convene Monday, Aug. 21, at Dumbarton Oaks in Georgetown. The opening phase of the discussions will embrace Russia, Britain, and the United States but arrangements have been made to keep the Chinese representatives currently informed of their progress. Then after they have reached a point of crystallization, similar discussions will be held between the British, American, and Chinese representatives. The Soviet Government has asked that the discussions be conducted upon this separate basis, apparently because of her non-involvement in the Pacific side of the war.

Evacué Seeks Aid in U. S. For Chinese Government

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 15 (AP)—Dr. J. Lossing Buck, a resident of China for 29 years, has arrived in this country on a mission to aid the Chinese Government in a project for the manufacture and importation of agricultural implements.

He was one of about 150 civilian evacués from China, India, and Iran who came through the port of embarkation here, it was disclosed yesterday. He is on leave as a professor of agricultural economics at the University of Nanking.

Fined and Restrictd for Late Return, *'Commando' Kelly Can Go to Movies*

FORT BENNING, Ga., Aug. 15 (AP)—Court-martialed for returning six days late from a furlough, Technical Sergeant Charles E. (Commando) Kelly today was "sweating out" a $90 fine and three months' restrictions to his company area, but he was happy about one thing—

He can still go to the movies—on the military reservation.

The "one-man army's" only request after the court-matrial sentence was, smilingly, "may I attend the movies?" He was advised he could.

Sergeant Kelly, the Pittsburgh youth whose heroic exploits in Italy in 1943 won him the Congressional Medal of Honor, blamed "well-wishers" for his tardiness in returning to the infantry school here where he is stationed.

The automatic rifleman first arrived here July 11 after he and Lieut. Ernest Childers, another Congressional Medal winner, had toured the country relating their experiences to infantrymen in training. He was granted a furlough to visit his Pittsburgh home soon after reporting to the infantry school.

When Sergeant Kelly returned late from furlough infantry school authorities filed charges for court-martial. Under the sentence he will lose $15 a month out of his pay for the next six months and not be allowed to leave Fort Benning for 90 days.

"Well-wishers" all along the route back to Fort Benning delayed him, Sergeant Kelly explained.

The infantry school announcement said he was not reduced in rank as a result of the court-martial.

Eskimos Find Solution to Better Heating In Coal From Meade River District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BARROW, Alaska—Up here on the rim of the Arctic, the heating problem has been especially acute since the war began because of a scarcity of incoming ships. So with the help of Engineer Norman Duff Ebley of the United States Bureau of Mines, Eskimos this summer began mining their own coal on Meade River, 70 miles south of this most northern community on the continent.

The Office of Indian Affairs engaged the services of the engineer to teach mining methods to the natives so they might be self-sufficient in the matter of fuel. As Gov. Ernest Gruening discovered in an airplane visit here last fall, coal coming in by boat cost $60 a ton while that mined on the Meade will be sold for about $15 and may be taken out free by those who want to work and haul it back to town.

The tundra is soft during the summer but the coal will be loaded onto sleds and pulled by tractors over the snow this coming fall.

A dearth of whales during the past two summers left the natives so short on a major source of food and fuel—the oil is burned for heating and cooking—that they had to forage elsewhere for food, leaving them little time to gather driftwood or pitch (petroleum residue) which have sufficed in the past.

P.W.'s Beat Up Pal Who Wrote Non-Nazi Father

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 15 (AP)—A German prisoner of war at the Scotts-Bluff, Nebraska, camp who wanted to write to his father, a resident of the United States, was severely beaten Friday night by fellow prisoners, who declared the father was "not a good Nazi," the Seventh Service Command announced today. The prisoner was a member of a group captured near Cherbourg.

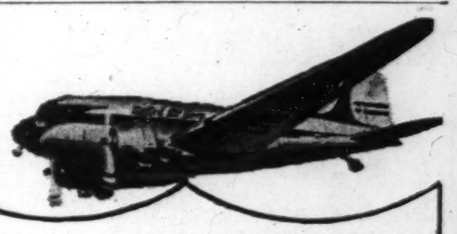
"Two or three of the other prisoners told him that he couldn't write his father because the father was not a good Nazi," the Army said, "but the prisoner insisted on writing and was beaten so badly he was taken to the camp hospital." His condition was said not to be serious. No American officer or guard witnessed the incident, the Army said.

What, an Apartment? Just Wait in Right Place

HAYS, Kan., Aug. 15 (AP) — Determination wins in the end.

Mrs. Sylvia Fisher, wife of a soldier stationed at the Army airfield near here, got tired of living in a room and decided to land an apartment, or else.

So she established herself in the Chamber of Commerce office with books, magazines and letter writing to while away her time, arriving each day before 8 a. m. and remaining all day, keeping her ears attuned to the telephone. On the 10th day, it happened. Someone called in with an apartment for rent and Mrs. Fisher got it.



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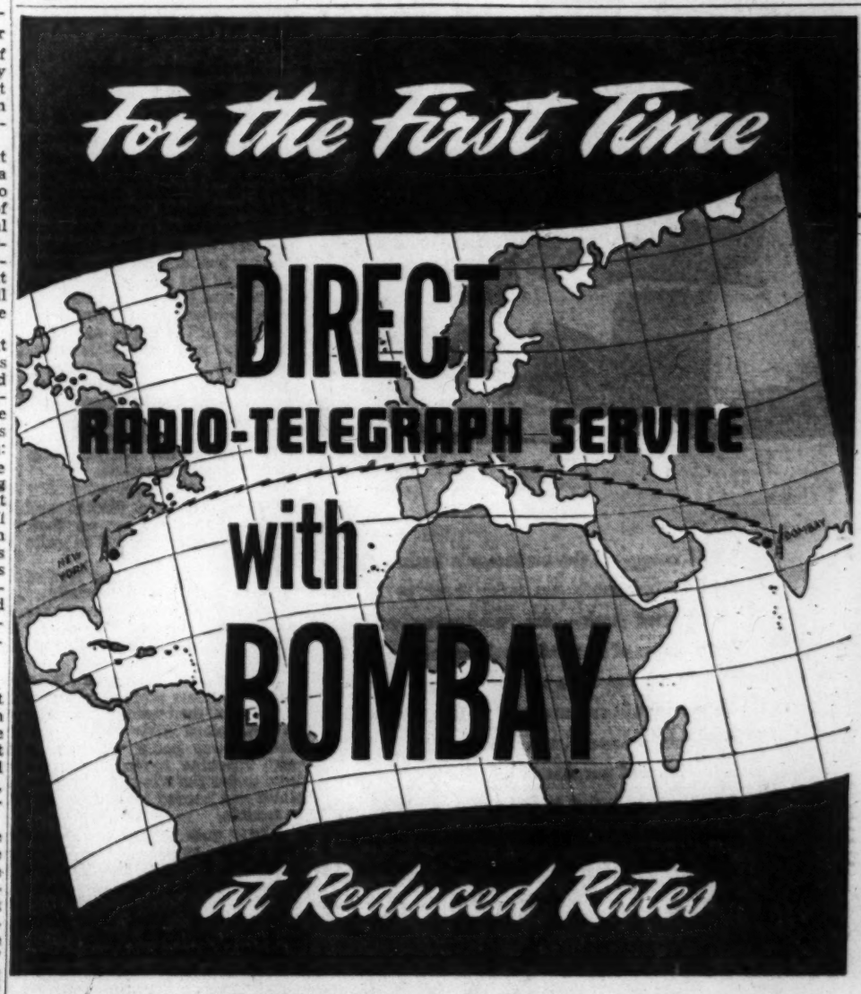

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Allies Win Firm Grip in South France

Continued from Page 1

Argentan-Falaise area, with the capture of Le Ferté Mace.

The dimensions of the campaign developing in this theater are reflected in the reorganization of the command. General Eisenhower takes over personal command of the operations. Under him are two group commanders, General Bradley and General Montgomery. This raises the American General Bradley, who had been operating under General Montgomery, to the same level as the latter.

Under General Bradley is the American Twelfth Army group, consisting of at least two armies. One of these is the First Army under Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges. Another is a newly formed Third Army, which has been placed under command of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr. Thus at long last the whereabouts of General Patton, who commanded with such conspicuous success in North Africa and Sicily, has been disclosed.

General Montgomery now commands the British-Canadian army group, including the British Second Army under Lieut. Gen. Miles Dempsey and the Canadian First Army under Lieut. Gen. H. D. G. Crerar.

Connected with these operations of the great 38,000-ton British battleship Rodney to Alderney, in the Channel Islands, where it showered the Nazi coastal batteries with 75 rounds of 16-inch shells.

In Russia, movements were developing in the north, where General Zakharov's Second White Russian Army has moved across the Biebrza River, within 12 miles of the East Prussian border to the southeast. This army already was nearing the Masurian lake country of East Prussia, scene of a great battle in World War I.

Guards Watch Vichy As Rumors Spread

By the Associated Press

At the French Frontier, Aug. 15

Heavily-armed guards in streets and hotels kept watch Aug. 14 over a turbulent and restless Vichy through which ran a series of rumors, not absolutely confirmed, but including one that Marshal Phillipe Pétain had gone to Germany.

Whether Marshal Pétain still was in Vichy could not be stated by persons who left there Aug. 13. At any rate, he had not been seen. He was known in the most reliable quarters to have sent a note last week to legations of his "capital" that he would not leave willingly; if it should become known that he had departed it can be taken for granted that it was against his will.

South France:

Allies Invade Toulon Area

The Allies have invaded the Toulon area in the Mediterranean under tremendous naval and air support, quickly seizing initial objectives.

The greatest naval force ever to sail the Mediterranean carried American, British, and French troops rolling through the southern French wall. Thousands of parachutists leaped behind Nazi defenders. The full weight of Allied air power in the Mediterranean theater backed the push.

Piercing the southern coast, the Allies landed in calm, clear weather in perfectly timed operations, seizing first objectives within an hour, and met resistance much less than was expected.

The landings were near the mouth of the Rhone, a valley route to the north. Eight hundred ships, including battleships, supported the assault.

Naval units participating included American, British, French, Canadian, Netherlands, Polish, Greek, and Belgian ships.

The coast line from Marseille to Nice had bristled with big guns installed by the Germans to beat off just such an attack, but these had been terrifically attacked by Allied air forces in an intensive four-day blitz in which thousands of tons of bombs were dropped.

An hour before the first troops were landed, the beaches were left a spectacle of devastation by a final load of air bombs.

The swarms of landing craft did not begin disgorging their fighters and armor until after daylight, but parachute, glider-borne troops were streaming into southern France before dawn.

The parachutists descended on several German strongpoints inland.

"The assault, which was in strong force, was led by specially trained Allied troops, many of them veterans of previous invasions and campaigns in the Mediterranean theater," Allied Headquarters announced.

People of France Urged to Rise

Announcement of the invasion was accompanied by an appeal from Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied Mediterranean Commander, to the French people to "play their part" in the new battle of France.

General Wilson declared the objective of the troops now ashore in the South was "to drive out the Germans and join up with the Allied armies advancing from Normandy."

A German communiqué said Allied troops had landed on a 70-mile section of the south French coast between Toulon and Cannes during early morning hours Aug. 15, and that "our coastal defense is engaged in a fight with the enemy landing troops."

The announcement followed a strange silence of several hours and tacitly admitted the invading American, French and British amphibious forces had secured a footing.

The German 19th Army is believed encamped along the French Mediterranean Coast. The German First Army is deployed in South and Central France, spread out mostly along the Pyrenees south of Brittany along the Bay of Biscay. In recent days, divisions of the First Army have been reported moving into Normandy to bolster the German Seventh Army. Both the First and 19th were last reported commanded by Marshal Johannes von Blaskowitz, a tank expert. Many of their units are believed to be second rate, some interspersed liberally with impressed foreigners.

The official German news agency DNB radiocast that the Allies first made a diversionary landing attempt on the Bay of Bormes, 25 miles east of Toulon, and that this was frustrated.

The agency said the area between Cannes and Nice was shelled heavily by warships.

One air-borne thrust by 100 gliders (perhaps 2,000 men) was reported in the Nice area, about 20 miles east of Cannes and near the famous resort of Monte Carlo.

"In some places, attacks are already smashed and in other places fighting is going on with German coastal defenses," the DNB report said.

Eyewitness:

Resistance Light In South France

A correspondent on a B-25 Mitchell bomber over southern France said that so far as he could see from a height of 1,000 feet above the beaches where the Allies went ashore, no major fighting had developed in the first hour.

As far as 20 miles inland a complete lack of any sign of struggle marked the rugged landscape.

There was plenty of visual evidence, however, that the preliminary stages of the Allied operation parachute and glider landings were carried out successfully.

Glider troops struck southern France. Some miles inland they cut loose from C-47 tow planes and glided down into little meadows between rugged crags just within the coastline.

With the exception of a few which crashed into ditches and fences or turned over on their backs, the gliders seemed to make it safely.

Nowhere was there any sign of resistance to them. We sometimes got as low as 200 or 300 feet over the treetops and not a shot was fired at us, said this correspondent.

The first sign of movement as scores of gliders skidded to a stop in cloud of dust came from near an overturned glider which apparently was badly wrecked. A small machine moved beetlelike from under the wing of a near-by glider and headed toward the one in trouble.

"There goes the first air-borne jeep into action in southern France," said Corp. Bill Luneback of Chicago, the bomber's radio operator.

"Everything must be going O. K.," he said with a grin.

Along the coast and out at sea there was a complete lack of gun flashes or any other sign of action. Although we only traversed the northern sector of the beachhead and, due to fleecy clouds and the low altitude could not observe the entire assault area, still we were unable to note anything resembling stiff resistance, the correspondent said.

When I last flew over this sector some two weeks ago the entire coast line was alive with flak. This morning, although hundreds of Allied planes were operating over the entire area, I did not see a single one shot down, he declared.

Allied Command:

Bradley Heads U. S. Army Group

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has taken personal charge of operations in the western invasion with the establishment of an American army group under Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley on an equal status with the British-Canadian command of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery.

General Bradley's group—the 12th—is composed of at least two armies, the First and the Third. General Bradley was succeeded by Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges as Commander of the First Army, and command of the newly formed Third went to Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.

Both Generals Montgomery and Bradley report directly to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who directs the operations of both groups from a command post in France.

The change in the command setup took place immediately upon General Eisenhower's arrival in France more than a week ago. General Bradley's force has been in operation for some time and he has been directing American strategy since the time of the "breakout offensive" along the Lessay-Periers-St. Lo line on July 25.

Originally General Montgomery was General Eisenhower's chief deputy in the field and as such he commanded all the ground forces, American as well as British and Canadian.

For a period of about a week, When General Bradley's 12th United States Army group began operations and before General Eisenhower arrived in France, General Montgomery was the "Co-ordinator" between the two army groups.

With the Supreme Commander now on the Continent, the two army groups have assumed equal status, both reporting to General Eisenhower.

General Hodges previously commanded a United States Army corps in France. General Patton was a field commander in the Tunisian and Sicilian campaigns.

North France:

Four Allied Armies Squeeze von Kluge

Allied armies clamped a giant nutcracker upon France Aug. 15 against the German Seventh Army.

Four separate American, British, and Canadian armies, squeezing upon Field Marshal von Kluge's forces of perhaps 60,000 to 100,000 men, narrowed his escape gap below Falaise to only 10 miles, and sealed that off with a wall of bombs and shells.

Little movement was observed in the escape gap overnight and it appeared that Marshal von Kluge was assembling the remained trapped forces—possibly in the slim hope that he could fight an effective battle but more likely because further withdrawal was impossible.

A half-dozen more towns fell as the drawstrings tightened all around the Normandy pocket. The Americans invested Ger, eight miles east of Mortain, and Domfront, 15 miles southeast. Mortain formerly was the western tip of the German salient.

H. M. S. Rodney:

Shells Battery On Channel Isle

The venerable 38,000-ton British battleship Rodney swooped down upon the channel island of Alderney and poured 75 rounds of one-ton 16-inch shells into a Nazi battery.

The Rodney, one of the world's heaviest armed ships, is a veteran of the Norwegian campaign and the principal hero in the sinking of the Bismarck. It bombarded Italy and blasted Caen and Le Havre in the Normandy invasion.

For two hours and 31 minutes the Rodney pumped high-explosive shells into the battery about 20 miles away.

Eastern Front:

Soviets Bridge Biebrza River

Under the protective wings of Soviet fighter squadrons, Gen. G. F. Zakharov's Second White Russian Army has won a bridgehead across the Biebrza River and thrust an infantry-armored spearhead to within a dozen miles of the East Prussia frontier on the southeast, field dispatches said Aug. 15.

A German fortified zone three to six miles in depth lay littered with fire-blackened Nazi tanks and wrecked field guns behind General Zakharov's vanguard.

Flat, boggy country intersected by numerous creeks now separates the Red Army from Lyck, East Prussian communications center, but the Biebrza was the last major natural obstable.

The crossing of the Biebrza came while Moscow's victory guns, sounding for the first time in nearly a week, were marking the fall of the fortress city of Osowiec near the stream in northern Poland.

General Zakharov's new menace to the Nazi Province appeared likely to ease the pressure on Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian Army, which has been stalled a fortnight by desperate German resistance near the East Prussia-Lithuania border farther north.

Although the capture of Osowiec was the major news announced in the daily Soviet communiqué, Gen. Ivan Masiennikov's Third Baltic Army, smashing through southern Estonia, captured Antsla and 100 other communities, further shattering lines of two German armies cut off from their homeland by the Red Army corridor that was driven to the Baltic Sea below Riga, Latvia.

Robot Bombs:

Precautions Cut Toll of Missiles

British homes have been damaged at the rate of 700 an hour by Hitler's flying bombs, but the British themselves are rapidly learning to dodge the robots, it was shown in a report that indicated one person was killed for every three bombs launched against southern England and the London area.

The attacks, which enter their third month on Aug. 16, have been broken considerably by round-the-clock fighter parols, antiaircraft coastal barrages, and elaborate systems warning of their approach.

Minister of Health H. U. Willink told a Birmingham audience that fatalities per bomb are down to about one third compared with the first fornight of the attack. He said fatalities in that period averaged about one a bomb.

There has been little respite from the missiles, however, and again for a short time this morning bombs came over the southern counties and London.

Arms Parachuted To French Maquis

By the Associated Press

At the French Frontier Near St. Gingol, Aug. 15.

Allied planes parachuted heavy arms and also dropped a half dozen officers from Headquarters into northern France's Maquis region, it was reported here through reliable channels.

Antitank guns were included in some sectors, whereas before only light arms have been dropped into the Haute Savoie and Jura regions. The appearance of officers was taken to indicate a forthcoming Partisan drive of major proportions there.

Signal flares seen from the frontier indicated that the provisioning still was going on.

Halmahera:

Allies Neutralize Philippines Hurdle

Allied bombers have "practically neutralized" Halmahera, the last major island block to the Philippines.

They accomplished the task in the record time of slightly more than two weeks, and with the record economy of only three major attacks upon airdromes. Halmahera, 200 miles west of New Guinea, is about 300 miles south of Mindanao.

"Our air attacks upon Halmahera were continued, causing great fires and explosions," Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters announced today.

"The enemy's airfields at Halmahera and at contiguous intermediate bases are practically neutralized, his maritime forces largely interdicted, and his ground troops immobilized in their present positions.

"The flexibility of this great base is now gone."

China:

Allies Step Up Hengyang Drive

Chinese forces redoubled their attacks on the city of Hengyang and the Japanese hit back to safeguard their hold on the Central China fortress.

Heavy fighting was general throughout the Hengyang area. The Chinese High Command said its troops repulsed repeated assaults south of Hengyang.

In the Salween River drive in western Yunnan, Chinese marshaling their strength for an all-out attack on the walled city of Tengchung, repulsed five Japanese counterblows. The Chinese clung to their foothold in the western corner of the ancient city's walls and also repulsed enemy efforts to dislodge them from positions in the southern corner.

Yugoslavia:

Five Towns Fall To Tito Partisans

The Yugoslav Army of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) has smashed out in a new attack 35 miles west of the Italian border in Slovenia and captured five towns, a radiocast communiqué announced. Among the towns captured were Gornjograd, 20 miles northeast, and Smartno, 15 miles east of the rail junction of Ljubljana.

New Continental Base Section Backs Allies in South France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, Aug. 15—The new invasion of France is under the command of Allied Force Headquarters for the Mediterranean theater. In connection with a big-scale organization known as the Continental Base Section has come into being to supply and support the invasion troops in southern France.

Its task, in due course will include the rebuilding and putting into operation again ports capable of handling enormous quantities of munitions, food, and equipment for the growing armies which already were large to start with.

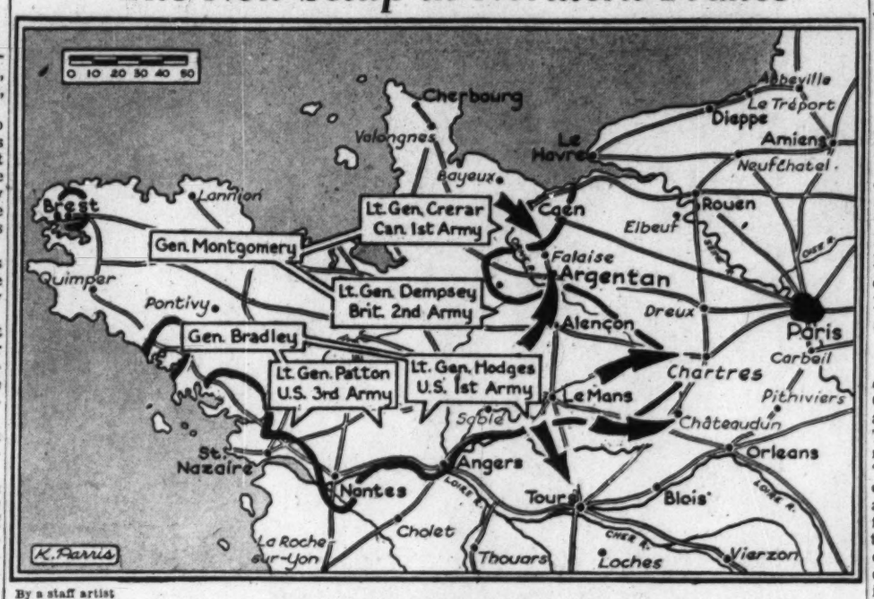
The base section will also have to undertake general maintenance organization capable of repairing everything from a tank to the tank commander's wrist watch rehabilitate highways and communications and furnish welfare servcies and relaxation for troops. Special French Base Headquarters, to which French units are assigned for administration and control, will form an integral part of the Continental Base Section.

In short, quite apart from the existing Italian campaign, the Allies in the Mediterranean today launched not only upon a new big-scale military endeavor, but a very great additional administrative commitment with most significantest bearing on the vast undertaking already progressing so well in northern France.

Grease at War Aids Drains

LOS ANGELES—The campaign to collect household grease has been indorsed by the Merchant Plumbers' Association. An official explained: "Grease is the most common cause of drain stoppage."

The New Setup in Northern France



By a staff artist

Patton Closes Pincer in Brittany

This shows new arrangement of commands in Northern France by means of boxes and with arrows showing where the 10-mile noose is slowly closing on the Nazi neck. Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton Jr., is the famed tank commander to whom great part of credit is given for conquering Tunisia

Russia and de Gaulle: Pattern of Sympathy

Continued from Page 1

foibles—touchiness, and a taste for histrionics—were French foibles.

And in the days when General de Gaulle was being kicked around a bit by Washington, and to a less extent by London, the Russians kept carefully out of it. The Darlan-Giraud-Peyrouton tragicomedy had no repercussions on Franco-Soviet relations. The Russians were not even present.

Leader of Patriots

But as soon as de Gaulle's ascendency in the French National Committee had been vindicated and the former Vichyites ousted, The Soviet Government promptly recognized the Committee as the "representative of the state interests of the French Republic and as the leader of all French patriots fighting against the Hitlerite tyranny," a far more sweeping recognition than has ever been accorded by either Britain or America.

In October, 1943, for the first time a Soviet representative arrived in Algiers. The Russians complained that his departure had been long delayed by Allied military red tape.

At any event, when studious soft-spoken Alexander Bogomolov reached Algiers, he found many old friends—and others whom he knew by reputation—dating from his service first as chargé d'affairs of the Soviet Embassy in Paris through the days of the fall of the French Capital, and afterward as charge and finally ambassador to Vichy.

Success of Bogomolov

Though he had never enjoyed the favor and intimate confidence of Marshal Pétain, Mr. Bogomolov was competent to inform and advise his Government on French policy. Dating from his arrival, relations between the French National Committee and the Soviet, already good, became better.

Relations were further strengthened by the visit to Algiers of dynamic rapier-minded Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs Andrei Vyshinsky and the other 50 members of the Soviet delegation to the Allied Mediterranean Commission a few weeks later.

Perhaps Mr. Vishinsky, who was State Prosecutor in the Soviet treason trials, gave General de Gaulle a few helpful suggestions during his trip to Algiers. At any rate, soon after, the campaign to purge Vichyites from the administration gathered headway and many of the traitors were brought to justice, thereby consolidating General de Gaulle's position and adding immensely to his popularity.

Closer relations with Moscow aided the Fighting French in many directions. General de Gaulle could not follow a "stronger line" in his relations with Washington and London. An occasional hint from time to time was enough to alarm the Western Powers with the prospect of France gravitating into Russia's orbit.

Full Use of Propaganda

While the Russians have planned and pursued their policy toward the French cleverly and adroitly, they have also been aided by the military situation. For a long time the Russian was the only army offering large-scale resistance to the Germans on the European continent. And their propaganda, as well as that of the Communist underground inside France, exploited that fact to the utmost. Through weary years of oppression the only light of hope seemed to come from the East.

Even the Allied air war redounded to Russia's favor. For it was inevitable that in the raids directed against German military objectives in France French civilians should also suffer.

The same applies to the bitterness that sometimes adulterates French joy at being liberated by the Allied armies since the invasion. For war is a disagreeable business regardless of its aims. A lot of French towns are being knocked to pieces and a lot of Frenchmen killed in the process of being liberated.

By contrast, Frenchmen were not killed, no French house hit, in the operations on the Eastern Front, which was and remains—so far as the French are concerned—war against le Boche pure and simple.

Another important symbolic element linking the French and the Russians has been the French "Normandie" Fighter squadron, a picked group of French fliers, which has been in the thick of the air war on the Eastern Front since the autumn of 1942, flying Soviet fighter planes, as part of a Red Air Force wing. The gallantry of these French aces has done much to keep the cause of French liberation before the Soviet public.

Yet in their course of friendship for the French, the Russians have never violated the wishes or requests of their British and American Allies. And though Roger Garreau, the French representative in Moscow, styles himself "Ambasador of the Provisional Government of the French Republic," the Russians have never yielded to persistent French requests for such full recognition.

And when General de Gaulle, in an apparent effort to force the issue, tried to send Gaston Palewski, chief of his political staff, to Moscow to replace M. Garreau, he received a gentle but firm rap over the knuckles. The Soviets withheld their agrément from M. Palewski and thereby served notice that they did not intend to do anything that would arouse the mistrust of Britain or America and that they did not intend to become a pawn in someone else's political game, least of all General de Gaulle's.

Providence Man Heads Philippines Army Society

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 15 (AP)—Joseph Hyman of Providence, R. I., was elected as National Commander of the National Society of the Army of the Philippines. The Society is meeting here in connection with the annual encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans.

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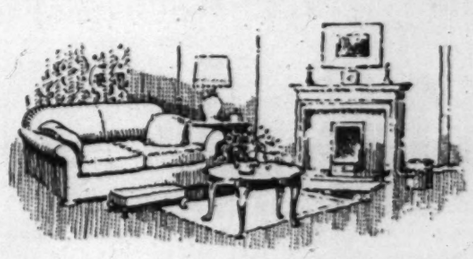

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De Gaulle Calls Loyal French to War; French Army Fights to Free Homeland

Continued from Page 1

for the liberation of its country with all the traditions of victory behind it," Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson said in Rome today, according to the Associated Press.]

However, the main fighting will be done by the Allied armies and by the regular units of the French Army which for long months have prepared themselves for this battle.

Army Equipped

The French Expeditionary Corps which will now go into action represents by far the larger part of the new French Army built up in North Africa and equipped with American made matériel.

The exact number of French divisions which form the "Army of Liberation" is, of course, a military secret, but it has been indicated that, early this year, 10 divisions had been fully outfitted.

There may be 15 French combat divisions by now.

At least two, possibly more, have been put under the comandment of Gen. Alphonse Juin and have taken part valorously in the battle for Rome.

Another unit, the 2nd Armoured Division, commanded by Gen. Jacques Leclerc is fighting in Normandy.

It appears that the merger of the two French fighting forces, the North African "Armistice Army" and the Fighting French divisions under the command of Generals Larminat, Koenig and Leclerc, has succeeded well beyond expectations. France again has one army, commanded by an efficient and unified officers corps, eager to drive the Nazis out of their home country.

The mobilization of available manpower in North Africa, the French Empire, and of Frenchmen abroad, has more than doubled the original army units: 100,000 North African troops and 70,000 Fighting French soldiers. It is not known whether the immediate aim of the French High Command is to mobilize and outfit 530,000 officers and men, 190,000 Frenchmen and 340,000 natives has been fully achieved.

Special Units

Regular French Army units are three types of combat divisions: the infantry divisions, the tank divisions (Divisions Blindee) and the mountain divisions. To these must have been added several specialized contingents: The artillery, the native "Scout" groups (Goumiers), the tank destroyer battalions, the pioneers, the transport units, and the labor battalions. The combat divisions of the Expeditionary Corps number probably no more than 300,000 to 350,000 men.

The French have bitterly complained that their air army had been neglected and had received only very few modern airplanes. It appears, however, that the situation had improved in recent weeks. Modern American fighter planes for the French squadrons have arrived in North Africa and, from Great Britain came word that the first all-out French heavy bomber groups have been formed.

Build Air Force

The Germans, after the abortive British-Gaullist attack on Dakar, permitted the Vichy Government to keep an air force of 45 groups of bombers, fighters, and reconnaissance planes and a personnel of 35,000. In relation to an armistice army of only 100,000 men this was an important military weapon.

Only 15 of these groups were stationed in metropolitan France, the remaining 30 groups in North Africa and the other Vichy colonies. The Vichy air forces comprise approximately 1,000 planes of all kinds. These forces joined by the Fighting French air groups Ile de France, Alsace, Lorraine, Picardie, Artois, Brétagne, and Normandie formed the nucleus of the new French air force.

To unify this force was a particularly difficult task as the North African squadrons flew obsolete French models, the Fighting French air groups British planes, while the Normandie group in Russia was equipped with Soviet material.

It appears, however, that these difficulties too have been largely overcome and that the French air arm, even before the invasion, was rendering valuable service to the Allied cause. French combat pilots have been re-trained or newly trained in North African pilot schools which have 5,000 pupils at present. The effectives of the new French air force number 54,000 officers and men.

Not much has been made public about the composition of the new French High Command. General de Gaulle has been appointed Supreme Commander of the French Armed Forces, but his political activities leave the General little time to deal with actual military command.

The post of Commander in Chief has been abolished since the forced resignation from this office of Gen. Henri Giraud.

Gen. Marie Emile Bethouart, who apparently has just been given an active command after serving as Chief of the French General Staff, was one of the few pro-Allied generals of the French Army in North Africa.

General Bethouart is known as an intelligent and cautious military leader and is well regarded in Allied military circles.

The new Chief of Staff, Gen. Alphonse Juin, formerly commanded the First French Expeditionary Corps in Italy. General Juin is a former Vichy officer whose military skill and prowess have been highly praised by Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Allied commander in Italy.

Nazi Chief in Paris Warns 'Terrorists'

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 15

Gen. Ernst von Schaumburg, German Military Governor of Paris, was quoted by the Nazi-controlled Paris Radio as declaring in a press statement today that the proximity of the front made it "impossible for the Germans to tolerate any actions by terrorists" seeking to provoke disorders in the city.

General von Schaumburg said German authorities would do "all in their power" to insure supplies for Paris, but added that this could be done only if the population co-operated to the utmost with the occupation authorities "with a view to preventing order and security from being disturbed."

Japanese-American Sisters Convicted

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 15 (AP)—Three Japanese-American sisters accused of helping two German prisoners escape from internment camp were convicted by a United States District Court jury Aug. 11 of conspiracy to commit treason, and were acquitted of treason charges.

Judge J. Foster Symes withheld imposition of sentence, which, under the law, may not exceed two years in prison and $10,000 fine. If they had been convicted of treason, the capital penalty could have been imposed.

Defense attorney Kenneth W. Robinson said he had not determined whether to seek a new trial or whether he will appeal. The defendants were Mrs. Tsuruko Wallace, Mrs. Florence Shivze Otani, and Mrs. Billie Shitara Tanigoshi.

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The final signal for a national uprising in France has been given.

The long-awaited call to strike, and to strike hard, everywhere, simultaneously, has come.

Loyal Frenchmen wherever they may be—in field, factory, office, or on the street—are answering that call today. The Boche is indeed encircled by the enemy.

The call was issued by Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Committee of National Liberation some hours before Allied forces hit the beaches of Southern France in the second great invasion of German-occupied France.

No patriotic Frenchman is excused from action, not even though he be under arrest, deported, or a prisoner of war.

Underground in Action

"Join up with French forces of the Interior," the call urged. "Follow the directions of your leaders. The national uprising will be the prelude of liberation."

The French in Brittany were instructed to destroy enemy groups and isolate garrisons attempting to reach German-held ports.

Those north of the Loire were advised to take up arms and attack enemy units. Those between the Loire and the Garonne River were told to harass enemy formations attempting to move up from Southern France, and to destroy little garrisons.

French in the Pyrenees were ordered to prevent the escape of Germans and collaborationists.

An earlier call, on Aug. 12, set Underground forces in 18 departments, including two near Paris, in action.

"Attack immediately all enemy elements directed toward the front," instructed Brig. Gen. Joseph Koenig, leader of French Forces of the Interior.

"Not a German soldier or lorry should be allowed to reinforce the enemy fighting against our Allies. Not a single German soldier should be allowed to withdraw without having to fight," he challenged.

Wide Effects Forecast

Guerrilla activity and sabotage are nothing new in France. What makes today's call momentous is the fact that it urges simultaneous action of all guerrilla groups and challenges every loyal Frenchman, whatever his occupation, to turn against the enemy.

This, if carried out, would have the effect of a general strike. All production of food, and weapons, all transportation, communication, or other services conducted by French patriots will either be drastically slowed or partly stalled.

Such action will not be without its cost to Frenchmen. Many have already been executed as a result of premature uprising. The Germans have not been unaware of the increasing appeals to the Underground for activity, and today the Berlin Radio announces that "thousands of members of the French Underground" have been arrested in a surprise round-up.

It is most unlikely that a general uprising can be suppressed by the Nazis at this hour. Continuing successes of the guerrillas proves this. French Forces of the Interior were reported yesterday to have destroyed the German garrison at Vendome and it was stated that French partisans had forced the German High Command "to put whole divisions into the line" against the patriots.

Such activity as this has been on the increase ever since the first D-Day on June 6.

It is estimated that more than 100,000 trained and armed Partisans have been operating behind the German lines, disrupting communications, and staging swift raids on enemy key centers.

Resistance Strength

More than a million Frenchmen, however, are said to be directly connected with Underground organizations. Each of these organizations—16 in all—is represented on the National Council of Resistance.

Among the most active of the guerrilla groups are the Maquisards. These are the French youth who took to the maquis—or woods—shortly after Pierre Laval called up young Frenchmen for forced labor in German factories.

There in the woods of Southern France, they have organized themselves into guerrilla bands. German efforts to rout them out have failed.

Today the Maquisards are primed for intensified action—primed with ammunition parachuted to them from Allied planes swinging low over the woodlands.

It is reported that small arms and even some anti-tank guns have been dropped to this great army behind the lines. This will probably minimize the need for penetrations by parachute troops to synchronize with the present landings, although it is probable that a number have gone in already to direct the operations of the patriots already there.

British Food Output Reaches 75 P. C.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 15 (AP)—Great Britain "is producing about 75 per cent of her own food requirements," a Cornell University agrostologist, reported recently.

Prof. D. B. Johnstone-Wallace issued his statement after returning from 18 months of war service with the Ministry of Agriculture in England, while on leave of absence from Cornell.

He praised American agricultural machinery, especially tractors, tillage implements, and combines. Without them, he said, England would have found it "impossible to get the production needed in the emergency."

Eludes Enemy

Associated Press

En Route After Guam Escape

Navy Chief Radioman George Ray Tweed of Portland, Ore., pauses at a Pacific air base while en route home, following his rescue from Guam Island, where he eluded the Japanese for 31 months. He will report Aug. 16 at Sand Point Naval Station, Seattle, as his first leave in three years expires. A short time later he will go to Washington under orders of the Navy Chief of Personnel to report his experiences from the time he headed into the bush in the early days of the war until his rescue by naval units a few days before United States Marines recaptured the important Pacific island.

'I Flew With Paratroops' Who Paced the Invasion

Continued from Page 1

which did such splendid work in Normandy.

The job was indeed well done by the pilots—men with a special type of icy courage who fly unarmed and unarmored C-47 transport planes on a straight line to the dropping zone regardless of what the enemy may do to try to prevent them.

In Northern France the enemy did far more than he did here—but the extent of flak and small arms fire could not be assessed until the aircraft actually was over enemy-held territory.

Long Misses Possible

Often, of course, Troop Carrier Command pilots don't drop parachutists exactly on the chosen zone. Sometimes — if conditions are difficult enough—they miss by miles.

Just before dawn today my pilot, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Young, a former airline pilot from Wellington, Kansas, dropped his men apparently right on the dropping zone.

But other reports at the interrogation I attended immediately on my return to our take-off base this morning indicated some paratroopers landed at places other than the scheduled ones.

However, all arrived in the general area where they were required to fight.

And this was done in conditions the pilots described as particularly difficult owing to the absence of moonlight combined with patches of low clouds and haze.

Little Trouble With Flak

However, generally speaking, the paratroopers' planes had no trouble with flak or small arms. In the airplane I was aboard we saw nothing but a few machine-gun tracers until the men actually jumped and then, though they were shot at as they went down, the aircraft itself was untouched.

This is just as well since with one of these transport aircraft—the same type as used by commercial lines in peacetime—one tracer bullet in the gasoline tank can lead to disaster.

Most of the air crews in the group I flew with said on their return to their base that—like my crew—they didn't see any evidence at all of enemy antiaircraft fire and—unlike ourselves—didn't see any sign of small-arms fire either.

Searchlight Bombed

One reason for his eminently satisfactory state of affairs as thousands of Allied combat men landed by air in Southern France in support of the new invasion was the way the areas concerned had been so thoroughly bombed and strafed previously.

This process even went on while the men actually were dropping. And I heard of one intruder aircraft actually dowsing a searchlight with a bomb just as it threatened to become a nuisance.

I personally saw only one searchlight. And that, too, went out suddenly.

But lack of antiaircraft fire was the most eloquent tribute to Germany's loosened if not lost grip on this part of France.

The Mediterranean Allied Air Forces threw their full weight into the preliminary blasting of a path for approaching troops, and the entire Strategic Air Force switched over to tactical use to augment forces normally concerned in this type of operation.

Not only were thousands of tons of bombs cascaded onto gun emplacements, strong points and other coastal installations, troop concentrations, and supply dumps, but further inland airfields and lines of communication were attacked to prevent either the Luftwaffe air interference or ground reinforcement.

Enemy night fighters never appeared on the scene at all within the scope of my knowledge.

Impenetrable Cover

But all that was only one phase of the air undertakings in connection with the landings. Fighters normally used for long-range strategic work and fighters of the Tactical Air Forces supplied an impenetrable cover for shipping and the air-borne formations were strongly escorted.

Massed bombing attack formed a climax to the softening-up process commenced months ago with the first missions against the Nazi airfields in Southern France by Liberators and Fortresses.

In carrying out these air preliminaries to an invasion, for which plans were begun a year ago, great care was taken not to indicate to the enemy in advance which stretch of the Riviera had been selected for landings.

Lack of opposition to yesternight's air-borne assault suggested that a tactical surprise had in fact been achieved as well as disruption of the enemy's means of coping with it.

Communiqué Limited

Air preliminaries and air-borne operations carried out so far can now be written about in detail because they have been accomplished, but comments on the general invasion situation in the south of France are circumscribed by the limited terms of today's communiqué from Allied Force Headquarters in the Mediterranean theater.

"Today American, British, and French troops, strongly supported by Allied Air Forces are being landed by the American, British and French fleets."

Today, the Mediterranean is alive with traffic as from several ports all types of ships involved in the major amphibious operation streaked their silvery way toward enemy beaches for landings planned to tie up with the dramatic undertakings in Northern France.

Troops' Long Training

The objective has been described by the Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean theater, the British General, Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, as "to drive out the Germans and join up with Allied armies advancing from Normandy."

The assault over the beaches which is on a large scale and involving a considerable stretch of the French Riviera, is being led by troops especially trained over a long period for amphibious operations.

Experiences gained in the Normandy, North African, Sicilian, and Italian campaigns have been utilized during recent weeks of intensified preparation.

Long before H-Hour naval forces, ranging from the largest capital ships to mine sweepers and landing craft, had been disposed in a large number of dispersed ports. And while waiting for the time for them to do their big job they have been rehearsing again and again.

Mine Fields Swept

In the meantime mine fields had been regularly swept, enemy craft virtually run off the seas except for Axis coastwise traffic, Allied harbors protected.

The Mediterranean Allied Coastal Air Force has done a big anti-reconnaissance job in connection with the last named, since ships began to concentrate in Italian, Corsican, Sardinian, Sicilian, and North African harbors.

German reconnaissance has been progressively dwindling in effectiveness as the need for improvement in it has grown.

Photographic efforts by day and night have been frustrated, though they tried every trick, even coming in at 40,000 feet, skimming in just above wavetops.

Allied pilots become specialists at dealing with them whatever they do.

At one peak period the Germans were flying more reconnaissance sorties—some by streamlined aircraft traveling at 350 miles an hour—in a week than were formerly done in a month. But since about a month ago they seem to have given up the quest as hopeless.

New Invasion Gives France Fresh Uplift

Continued from Page 1

way. The battles were big, but the bulk of the Continent is still under German rule. The sudden shattering of the German yoke over the backs of perhaps 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 Frenchmen will be a feat which will prove beyond anything yet achieved that the Allied cause is triumphing and triumphant.

Advance Like Snowball

Enormous military advantages can stem from such developments. French armies sweeping northward through France will gather strength to themselves as they go. The snowball effect of Allied advance should become significant. Central and Southern France have been the center of the Maquis movement. Substantial French armies should materialize almost out of the ground as the advance gets under way.

Given any reasonable degree of early success the whole German position in Italy should become not only untenable, but extremely dangerous. An Allied Army in the Maritime Alps of Southern France outflanks the so-called "Gothic Line" in Italy. The location of the new landings, to the east rather than the west of Marseilles and the mouth of the Rhone, suggests that this is a major objective in the landings.

But Kesselring's plight is minor compared to Blaskowitz's. He faces this new invasion on his front with inadequate forces. All his lines of communication and retreat are in danger of being hacked to pieces by the French resistance forces. And in his rear is the real threat of other Allied forces swinging down on him from across the Loire.

The result can well be to bottle most of Kesselring's forces in Italy. Up until this morning those forces had five lines of communication, and potential escape, back to Germany. Two of those and the most useful two, lay through France. One was the coastal line through Nice. That presumably is already cut.

Other is Main Line

The other is the main Paris-Rome line through Modane—the Mt. Cenis Tunnel. It may be some time before the new invasion forces can actually reach this line well up in the Alps. But the Maquis have been throttling it down for a long time and can reasonably be expected now to make it almost useless.

That leaves to Kesselring only the Brenner Pass and the two lines to the eastward through Istria. The Brenner is under constant Allied air pressure and the Lines through Istria are under attack from Tito's Partisans.

The difficulties of a German retreat by these threatened lines out of Italy plus the German tendency to cling to everything he holds raise a real possibility that Kesselring will be caught on his Gothic Line in an extremely dangerous position.

Seventh Army to Help

Generals Eisenhower and Montgomery are in the process of completing the defeat of the German Seventh Army in Normandy. They have been able to accomplish this and still spare forces to seize the lower crossings of the Loire at Nantes and Angers. From those crossings flying columns could raise havoc behind Blaskowitz's front.

Yet the greatest advantage of all which is immediately in prospect is the resurrection of France as a military power. French armies have been trained and equipped in Africa and are prominent in this landing. But their personnel is largely native. A French army of Frenchmen exists as a skeleton, but not as an actuality. That skeleton can be filled in now from the great reservoir of France itself.

Allied armies, advancing deep into Europe are going to grow bigger as they advance. German armies retreating are growing smaller.

The dynamism of Allied success begins now to enter the balance of war as a powerful and increasing factor.

House G. O. P. Leaders Discount Control Move

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—House Republican leaders today discontinued a move by Representative Ed Rowe (R) of Ohio for reorganization of the House and the taking over of its control from the Democrats. Mr. Rowe, a first-termer, called for the reorganization as a "protest against delaying tactics" by the majority.

Recently Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, House minority leader, indicated the Republicans had no intention of seeking reorganization at this time. Mr. Rowe said he did not expect too confidently that his motion would be adopted and that it depended upon the attitude of Mr. Martin. Other G. O. P. leaders predicted the reorganization would not be sought by the Republican membership.

Invasion of Southern France Clamps Giant Pincers on Nazis

Continued from Page 1

break-out from the Normandy front, the German position in southern France became more or less untenable. For the past 10 days, there have been rumors that most of the principal German forces in the south were being pulled out.

An Associated Press dispatch from Allied Headquarters in France estimates that the Germans have less than five full divisions (50,000 to 70,000 men) to deal with an invasion from the south.

Raid on Bayonne

Just the other day, several hundred Maquisards were able to carry out a successful raid on Bayonne, previously one of the main German strong points.

Even before the cross-Channel invasion, it was the consensus of Allied military men that southern France was not nearly so strongly defended as the western areas. From time to time, there have been reports that fortifications were under construction along the Mediterranean, but so far as could be learned these are minor affairs compared with the "invulnerable" western defenses which Allied power was able to pierce so readily.

However, the Germans can, if they choose, make the Allied march up from the Mediterranean a relatively slow and expensive affair.

It is approximately 700 air-line miles from Toulon and Nice to Berlin and it is a military path that offers many natural advantages to the defenders.

The Allied armies will have the towering Alps on the right and they will be forced to make their way through the rugged terrain of the Massif Central before they can reach the northern plains of France. There is almost only one natural avenue for an advance through the Massif Central. This is the Rhone Valley between the Alps and the Cevennes Mountains on the west.

Nazi Tactics

This path leads about 250 miles to the north before swinging sharply eastward toward Berlin. There are innumerable places along it where the Germans could entrench themselves strongly. Moreover, in moving into Germany in this way, the Allied forces will have to contend with the old French Maginot Line, whose guns are now believed to face west instead of east.

But it is not reasonable to expect too much determined German resistance as long as General Montgomery's Anglo - American spearheads continue to make such rapid progress in their drive from west to east. If General Montgomery's men can reach Paris in relatively short order and then press on toward the Rhine, German forces remaining in southern France will be hopelessly entrapped.

The better part of wisdom from the German point of view would seem to be to pull out of southern France as quickly as possible, give up Paris, and permit the two great Allied invasion armies to converge somewhere between the Capital and the German border.

The Nazis then would be able to face the invaders on a single and relatively short front with both the rehabilitated Maginot Line and the highly touted Siegfried defenses at their disposal.

Thus the stage would be set for one great battle for western Europe—and Germany.

It must not be forgotten that the Allies now are fighting a "blitz war" in western Europe. By striking ahead with great speed, they have succeeded to a remarkable degree in preventing the Germans from concentrating their strength at any single point. Once a "blitz" campaign gets rolling, it is almost impossible to build an adequate defense for it.

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The Home Forum

We Can Help

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE VAST majority of people today want to do all they can to help the men in the fighting forces of freedom. Many organizations have been established and much is being done, but unless certain fundamental truths are understood, the motive may far outstrip the method.

The Bible emphasizes the great truth that God is Life, and that life is immortal. "Art thou not from everlasting, O Lord my God, mine Holy One? we shall not die," is its glorious assertion (Habakkuk 1:12). We shall indeed not die, but go right on living, and our attitude toward life at this present moment has much to do with our future progress and spiritual growth. Christian Science, the Comforter promised to us by Christ Jesus, and brought to light through the teachings of Mary Baker Eddy, is blotting out the fear of death. It does this by emphasizing the Scriptural instruction that God is Life, and that man is not material, but spiritual; that the material appearance of man and the universe is illusory, unreal, the figment of material sense, to be replaced by divine reality as we grow in spiritual understanding.

Since man is not in matter, it follows logically that he does not have to die out of it. The great fact of man's likeness to God is set forth in the first chapter of Genesis, and was borne out in the teaching and practice of Christ Jesus, who healed the sick and sinning and raised the dead. Christian Science in this age is repeating the miracles of Bible times, and is proving that the understanding of God and of man as His reflection not only keeps one safe when danger threatens, but comforts, heals, and sustains in every circumstance. Such understanding is effective prayer. It places our loved ones in "the secret place of the most High" and "under the shadow of the Almighty" (Psalms 91:1).

* * *

Toward the end of World War I, a woman who had just begun to read the religious articles in *The Christian Science Monitor*, and to experience some relief from a deep and constant sense of depression, received news that a member of her family had been lost in a burning airplane. Although this news appeared on the front pages of several daily papers, and the evidence of the young man's death seemed most conclusive, she did not allow herself to be convinced that it was true, but steadily repudiated the material evidence. She had to report this bad news to the young man's brother, but she was so imbued with the conviction that all was well, that the brother was also able to take the same attitude, although he knew nothing of Christian Science. Some weeks later word was received that the young man was alive and well, although he had been captured by the enemy.

It is not chance or luck, but prayer, the understanding of the power of God's law to heal and save and maintain His child, which results in rescue and healing. In the same way the moral and spiritual well-being of our loved ones can be safeguarded. As we recognize that being is wholly spiritual and that life is endless, secure in the power and stability of divine Truth, no evidence to the contrary can deceive us.

* * *

Similarly we can help those who at distant posts of duty and in strange surroundings suffer from homesickness, a yearning for all that home means in the deepest sense of the word, in solace, love, peace, and happy companionship. How imperative it is to maintain in consciousness the spiritual understanding that home is heaven. In the Glossary of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 587), Mrs. Eddy defines "heaven" as "harmony; the reign of Spirit; government by divine Principle; spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul."

More and more is mankind coming to see that all supports and methods built on materiality are failing. Thus we are being divinely driven to our real and only source of good, God—omnipotent, omnipresent, omniscient Mind. However difficult seems the ordeal of these days, and however great the temptation to be anxious about our loved ones, if we will cast off apathy and selfishness and let the Love that is God occupy our thought and go out toward all, we shall indeed be helping in the grand forward march of humanity. Much dross will be found to have been consumed in this crucible of war, and the gold of a purer and stronger humanity will shine out more brightly.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

First Plowing

In all that field of sun no grass-blade stirred.
The furrowed loam to his bare foot was a pillow.
Far in the brush the spotted partridge whirred.
The wind slept in the willow.

Three swaying figures in a frieze of sky
were mule and plow and boy;
over his head he heard the crow's rough cry;
his heart shook hard with joy.

The briery bush on the bank hung dark with berries;
green was the wood and he knew where the brook ran wide—
sweet to the tongue were the clusters of near wild cherries,
but not so good as the taste of his new man-pride.

GILBERT MAXWELL

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"THE MILL": *A Painting by Claude Lorraine*

On the Old Wendell Farm

TWO MONTHS of the summer the Holmes family spent in the Berkshire Hills, near Pittsfield. Grandmother Holmes had inherited two hundred and eighty acres from her father, Judge Wendell, who had bought thousands of acres from the Province of Massachusetts. Dr. Holmes built a house there; his mother and John came up sometimes from Cambridge to spend a month. Longfellow lived near by. "Drove over in the afternoon to Dr. Holmes' place on the old Wendell farm," he wrote in his diary. . . .

The house was called Canoe Meadow and the Holmes children loved it. From the wide front porch you could see Greylock Mountain and the Housatonic River. The hillsides were wild with scrub and pine, high pastures where the granite rocks showed rough and gray, warm under a boy's bare foot at noontide. Before the house a great single pine tree spread its branches. Wendell, starting off for an afternoon's fishing or going out with his pail to gather blueberries, met his mother and Amelia trundling the red wheelbarrow with soil for their little garden. "Great A and Little A" his father called the two. Dr. Holmes was always busy somewhere about the place, fixing and mending, making small contraptions for his private use. The latest was the stereoscope, a pipe you looked through at pictures and saw everything in the round. Wendell watched his father's hands among the tools—neat, deft, never dropping anything, never hitting a nail sideways. . . .

Mountain and swift-tumbling upland river, ice-cold in the pools below the dam. Granite rocks and ragged pine trees, blueberries rattling cheerfully into the pail. The smell of clover in the south meadow, cows coming slowly through the pasture gate at sundown. And at night the stars looking down on a wide, quiet countryside.

Amelia Holmes, saying good-night to her children in their rooms, carried the lamp to the hall bracket above the stairs. How good it was here, she thought, a little sigh of thankfulness escaping her. How safe and how accustomed everything, by night and by day!—From "Yankee From Olympus," by CATHERINE DRINKER BOWEN. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

CLAUDE GELLÉE (1600-1682) was known as Claude Lorraine, for he was born in Chamagne, Lorraine. As a young man, he went to Rome where he studied landscape after the manner then in vogue. At that time, artists composed scenes according to an established classical tradition. They did not work directly from nature.

Claude generally disposed masses of foliage to right and left with a deep vista receding in the center of the picture, with a handsome blue sky and sensitive atmospheric indication. It was a poetic and exalted presentation of nature. He was so engrossed in the problems of scenic portrayal that he often hired others to paint in the foreground figures.

Nous pouvons aider

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AUJOURD'HUI, la plupart des gens désirent aider autant que possible ceux qui combattent pour la liberté. A cette fin, des œuvres de tous genres ont été établies, une grande activité se manifeste; mais si certaines vérités fondamentales restent incomprises, les méthodes ne seront point à la hauteur des mobiles.

La Bible fait ressortir cette grande vérité: Dieu est la Vie, la vie est immortelle. "N'es-tu pas de toute éternité, ô Eternel, mon Dieu, mon Saint? Aussi, nous ne mourrons point!" s'écrie le prophète (Habacuc 1:12). En vérité, nous ne mourrons point, mais nous continuerons toujours à vivre; et notre attitude actuelle concernant la vie influe beaucoup sur nos progrès futurs et notre croissance spirituelle. La Science Chrétienne — le Consolateur que nous a promis Jésus le Christ et qu'ont mis en lumière les enseignements de Mary Baker Eddy — efface la crainte de la mort. Cette Science appuie en effet sur ce que nous apprennent les Écritures, savoir que Dieu est Vie; que l'homme est non pas matériel mais spirituel; que l'aspect matériel de l'homme et de l'univers est une illusion, une irréalité, une fiction du sens matériel, qui fera place à la réalité divine dans la mesure où s'accroîtra notre compréhension spirituelle.

Puisque l'homme n'est pas dans la matière, il s'ensuit logiquement qu'il n'a point à en sortir par la mort. L'homme est la ressemblance même de Dieu; ce grand fait, exposé au premier chapitre de la Genèse, trouva sa confirmation dans les enseignements et la pratique du Christ Jésus, qui guérit les malades, les pécheurs, et ressuscita les morts. A notre époque, la Science Chrétienne répète les miracles des temps bibliques; elle prouve que comprendre Dieu et Sa réflexion, l'homme, non seulement nous protège aux heures de péril, mais nous réconforte, nous guérit, nous soutient en toute circonstance. Ce genre de compréhension est une prière efficace. Elle met nos bien-aimés "dans la retraite du Très-Haut," et "à l'ombre du Tout-Puissant" (Psaume 91:1).

* * *

Vers la fin de la première Guerre mondiale, une dame avait commencé de lire les articles religieux publiés dans *The Christian Science Monitor*, et le profond abattement dont elle avait souffert s'était atténué. Sur ces entrefaites, on lui fit savoir qu'un membre de sa famille avait péri dans un avion en flammes. Plusieurs quotidiens annoncèrent cette nouvelle en première page, et tout semblait prouver que le jeune homme était mort; mais loin de se laisser convaincre, elle refusa fermement le témoignage des sens matériels. Il lui fallut communiquer au frère du jeune homme ce que disaient les journaux; mais elle-même était persuadée que tout allait bien, et le frère put prendre la même attitude, quoiqu'il ne connût pas la Science Chrétienne. Quelques semaines plus tard, on annonça que le jeune homme était en vie, indemne, mais qu'il avait été fait prisonnier.

Ce qui délivre et guérit, c'est non le hasard ou la chance mais la prière, la compréhension du pouvoir que possède la loi divine pour guérir, sauver, maintenir l'enfant de Dieu. Cette méthode permet également de sauvegarder le bien-être spirituel et moral de ceux que nous aimons. Reconnaissons que l'être est entièrement spirituel, que la vie est sans bornes, à l'abri dans le pouvoir et la stabilité de la Vérité divine; alors nous de nous laisserons jamais tromper par les indices contraires.

* * *

Nous pouvons aider aussi ceux qui se trouvent dans des postes lointains, dans un milieu où tout paraît étrange; peut-être souffrent-ils de nostalgie, soupirant après le réconfort, l'amour, la paix, l'union que représente le foyer, si l'on prend le mot dans son sens le plus profond. Il importe beaucoup de maintenir dans la pensée la compréhension spirituelle que le foyer véritable correspond au ciel. Dans le Glossaire de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (p. 587), Mrs. Eddy a donné du "ciel" la définition suivante: "Harmonie; le règne de l'Esprit; gouvernement du Principe divin; spiritualité; félicité; l'atmosphère de l'Ame."

De plus en plus, le genre humain constate l'insuffisance des appuis et des méthodes qui se fondent sur la matérialité. Par la grâce divine, nous sommes ainsi forcés d'avoir recours à l'unique, à la vraie source du bien, c'est-à-dire à Dieu — l'Entendement qui sait tout, est présent partout, dont le pouvoir est sans bornes. Sans doute, les épreuves actuelles paraissent pénibles, et l'on est tenté de se mettre en souci touchant ceux qu'on aime. Mais si nous chassons l'apathie, l'égoïsme, si l'Amour qui est Dieu occupe nos pensées et que nous Le reflétions à l'égard de tous nos frères, nous aiderons beaucoup l'humanité dans sa marche ascendante. L'on constatera que dans le creuset de la guerre, les scories se seront séparées du métal, et l'or d'une humanité plus pure et plus forte brillera d'un nouvel éclat.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Little Fields of France

IMAGINE VERMONT with her hills and mountains magnified about ten times—Killington peak and Pico and Mt. Mansfield running up to 10,000 feet in height, and covered, or more or less covered, with snow all summer—then throw over all these hills a mantle of green or pearl-gray velvet; and you have the Pyrenees. I have seen many mountains, but never any that held up such vastitudes of velvet to the sky. The parallel with Vermont holds in respect to greenness, though I think the greenness of Vermont in June has to be heightened a little to suit the Pyrenees, even at the end of August. Even the vast expanses of rocks above the timber line here are mantled with some sort of grass or moss which makes them delicately green, and distance tones this color into a richness unrivaled by the velvet vestment in La Tour's eighteenth-century portraits. In the few spots where this mantle is lacking, the pearl-gray of the rocks has the same strange sheen. Add to the rich suffusion of the hills and mountains an innumerable succession of lovely inhabited valleys, with their village churches, their thousands of cultivated farms climbing the hillsides so high that they look like staircases made of wheat and maize and clover going to heaven, and you have a general impression of this country. . . . The forms of these mountains are for the most part more gentle, more suave, I think more lovely, than those of the Alps; and the whole country is a feast of greenness, where the greenness is constantly fed by an infinitude of foaming rills that come tumbling down. . . .

By the roadside grow foxgloves in deep red-purple bloom, and Canterbury bells and lupines. The little farm houses cling to the sides of the hills. Here the people were in many cases harvesting their wheat at the end of August—harvesting it with handsickles, or at most with cradles; a reaping machine would be an absurdity in a field never bigger than an acre. There are hundreds of wheat fields not a quarter of an acre in size. But the grain is magnificent. It is certainly good for a yield of twenty-five or thirty bushels to the acre, and a quarter of an acre at that rate would keep the family in bread. Hay is a great crop. Not only must the farmer's cattle have hay, but there is a market for this crop in the neighboring towns and cities, where the hauling is still done by horses.

The fields of France! They, not France's victories in war, are her true glory. Neither on the plains of the north nor in the mountain fastnesses of the south will these rich little fields in infinite succession, fat, clean, well ploughed by slow oxen, each handful of ground yielding its maximum, be out of your sight. — From "Nomads and Listeners of Joseph Edgar Chamberlin," edited by SAMUEL M. WAXMAN. (Cambridge: Privately Printed.)

Annapolis in Colonial Days

ANNAPOLIS, Baedeker tells me, was the first chartered city in the United States, having been granted its charter by Queen Anne considerably more than two centuries ago. It is, as every little boy and girl should know, the capital of Maryland, and is built around a little hill upon the top of which stands the old State House in which Washington surrendered his commission and in which met the first Constitutional Convention. . . .

The life of Annapolis in colonial days, and in the days which followed them, was very brilliant, and we learn from the diary of George Washington and from the writings of amazed Englishmen and Frenchmen who visited the city in its period of glory that there were dinners and balls night after night, that the theater was encouraged in Annapolis more than in any other city, that the race meets compared with English race meets both as to the quality of the horses and of the fashionable attendance, that there were sixteen clubs, that the women of the city were beautiful, charming, and superbly dressed, that slaves in sumptuous liveries were to be seen about the streets, that certain gentlemen paid calls in barges which were rowed by half a dozen or more blacks, in uniform, and that the perpetual hospitality of the great houses was gorgeous and extravagant.

The houses hint of these things. If you have seen the best old brick mansions of New England, and will imagine them more beautifully proportioned, set off by balancing wings and having infinitely finer details as to doorways, windows, porticos, and also as to wood carvings and fixtures within—as, for instance, the beautiful silver latches and hinges of the Chase house at Annapolis—you will gather something of the flavor of these old Southern homes. For though such venerable mansions as the Chase, Paca, Brice, Hammond, Ridout, and Bordley houses, in Annapolis, are not without family resemblance to the best New England colonial houses, the resemblance is of a kind to emphasize the differences, not only between the mansions of the North and South, but between the builders of them. The contrast is subtle, but marked. — From "American Adventures; a Second Trip 'Abroad at Home,'" by JULIAN STREET. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

A Very Neat Blend, Indeed

A VERMONT SUMMER is a neat blend. It is adventure in little things. Each night you go to sleep with a childlike anticipation of the morrow. You are not going on a trip. You haven't inherited any money. Yet you feel like Alice-in-Wonderland.

There is novelty and glamour in the practical everyday tasks that have to be performed. Because they are different from anything you do in a city apartment, they take on a mysterious charm. Lamp-filling, for example. Rochester burners and student lamps, on a checkered tablecloth. Fat, sensible lamps on the kitchen shelf. Small bedroom lamps with handles—the easier to carry upstairs "when day is done." You like to take them all into the shed and line them up for their weekly drink. You like to unscrew the caps and pour the light-giving fluid into them, one by one. It renews your pioneering spirit; it makes you feel thrifty and provident. It is a joy to wash the chimneys and to see the light reflected in their sparkling shine.

* * *

Warmth is as necessary an ingredient in the neat blend as light. The old black Glenwood range may not be as modish as its electric successor, but it certainly is useful for the heat it generates. It is as reliable and dependable as the mountains you see from your window. It keeps the kitchen snug and warm, night and day, and it harbors big iron kettles which emit pungent tempting odors. Another cheerful dispenser of warmth is the fireplace. There is a woodshed, piled high with firewood and kindling. You think of evenings ahead, when the wind will howl and the thunder will rumble and the rain will beat down in sheets. It won't matter, as long as there are logs on the fire and a good book at your elbow.

You think of evenings behind you—of the many friends who have sat around this fireplace, of boys now in India and China and Saipan. Memories flood your thought. Snatches of old songs; bits of conversation; ideals clarified; ideas bandied about like ping-pong balls. This hearth hugs you warmly as you know that it lives in the hearts of all the others, too. It is almost a ritual with you to keep this fire burning brightly and to share it. It seems symbolic of the good that can never be eradicated by distance or time. A simple task—filling a wood box. But how satisfying!

* * *

Whatever the tasks, whether inside or out, you are always conscious of the mountains. You usually wake up around five and the first thought that comes is: "I wonder how far we can see today." You look out the window and you see the sun, fiery red, stretching and yawning and climbing over the eastern wall of the hills to say: "Good morning." It promises to be one of those days when the sky looks as if it had just been scrubbed and polished, when the vacuum-cleaner might have been applied to the mountains. It will be a good day for taking pictures of the house to send to your boy in England, or for picking berries in the big patch where the old barn used to be and where the bears have nocturnal feasts. Or maybe the mountains are wrapped in a cellophane-like haze, which means that it's going to be hot; so you plan something quiet, like catching up on darning your husband's socks or reading that book you started one rainy evening. As the day proceeds, the haze will start to break up in silvery balls, like steam from some celestial tea-kettle.

There may be a heavy fog and you can't see across the road. It will blow in onto your porch and tap you on the shoulder, as if to say: "You're it," and then roll back whimsically. A day that begins like this is likely to be curtained with rain. A good day to get at that attic, don't you think?

* * *

Though weather-conscious to the core, you are not at all aware of time. You probably have four or five clocks in the house which may vary as much as a half-hour in accuracy, but it really doesn't matter. The old Terry shelf-clock on the mantel may work and it may not, and the dining-room clock may strike nine when it is really five, but you have no trains to catch. The only regular event in any normal day is the arrival, each evening at around seven, of the "stage," a vehicle which comes over the hill like the Pony Express, bringing you mail, groceries, and news of the "world." Somehow you can gain perspective on matters of the day, with nothing to disturb your thought but the call of a hermit thrush or the music of distant cowbells.

Life in Vermont is gratifying. It is a very neat blend, indeed.

VIRGINIA MOORE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1944

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Baltic Sea
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Gulf of Finland
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White Sea
Sea of Azov
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Ionian Sea
Aegean Sea
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North Cape
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Akureyri
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Mt. Hekla
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Port Francqui
Albertville
Ruanda-Urundi
Usumbura
Kigali
Kasai
Sudan
Khartoum
Omdurman
Port Sudan
Wadi Halfa
Atbara
Kassala
Gedaref
Juba
Malakal
Nile
Blue Nile
White Nile
Sobat
Abyssinia
Addis Ababa
Asmara
Eritrea
Massawa
Dessie
Gondar
Italian Somaliland
Mogadiscio
Somaliland
Hargeisa
Berbera
Aden
Gulf of Aden
Red Sea
Arabian Sea
Persian Gulf
Muscat
Oman
Trucial Oman
Sharjah
Dubai
Abu Dhabi
Qatar
Doha
Bahrein Is.
Manama
Dhahran
Saudi Arabia
Hofuf
Riyadh
Mecca
Jidda
Medina
Yanbo
Asir
Hejaz
Rub al Khali
Yemen
Sana
Hodeida
Mukalla
Hadhramaut
Socotra
Kuria Muria Is.
Masirah
Masirah Channel
Persia
Iran
Tehran
Isfahan
Abadan
Khorramshahr
Shiraz
Bushire
Bandar Abbas
Kerman
Meshed
Tabriz
Lake Urmia
Kermanshah
Hamadan
Qazvin
Caspian Sea
Afghanistan
Kabul
Kandahar
Herat
Mazar-i-Sharif
Khyber Pass
Pakistan
Karachi
Quetta
Lahore
Peshawar
Multan
Sukkur
Hyderabad
Indus
Jodhpur
Jaisalmer
Rajputana
Rajputana Desert
Thar Desert
Ahmedabad
Bombay
Poona
Nagpur
Jubbulpore
Allahabad
Lucknow
Cawnpore
Agra
Delhi
Jaipur
Ajmer
Gwalior
Indore
Bhopal
Kathiawar
Cambay
Gulf of Cambay
Gulf of Kutch
Kutch
Deccan
Hyderabad
Aurangabad
Bombay
Goa
Mysore
Bangalore
Madras
Coimbatore
Madura
Cape Comorin
Ceylon
Colombo
Kandy
Trincomalee
Jaffna
Andaman Is.
Nicobar Is.
Bay of Bengal
Calcutta
Howrah
Hooghly
Darjeeling
Assam
Gauhati
Shillong
Brahmaputra
Ganges
Patna
Benares
Gaya
Bihar
Orissa
Cuttack
Chota Nagpur
Jamshedpur
Ranchi
Bhutan
Sikkim
Gangtok
Kanchenjunga
Mt. Everest
Himalayas
Nepal
Katmandu
Tibet
Lhasa
Shigatse
Gyantse
Yatung
Chumbi Valley
Kashmir
Srinagar
Jammu
Punjab
Amritsar
Ludhiana
Ambala
Simla
Rawalpindi
Peshawar
Khyber Pass
Kohat
Bannu
Waziristan
Baluchistan
Quetta
Chaman
Khojak Pass
Bolan Pass
Sibi
Jacobabad
Sukkur
Hyderabad
Karachi
Indus
Punjab
Multan
Bahawalpur
Lahore
Montgomery
Lyallpur
Jhang
Sargodha
Jhelum
Gujrat
Sialkot
Gurdaspur
Pathankot
Jullundur
Ludhiana
Ambala
Simla
Rohtak
Hissar
Bikaner
Ganganagar

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Mrs. Edith Gleiser, Free Again, Describes 3½ Years' Internment

Edith Gleiser, author of the following article, is the wife of The Christian Science Monitor's former advertising manager in Paris. She has now reached England in the exchange of civilians and writes of her experiences from the time she was first interned.

By Edith Gleiser
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Three years and seven months of life in Nazi internment camps at Besançon and Vittel from which I have just returned to England, already seem like a strange dream.

One of my vividest recollections was the day I was taken from my home in Paris in December, 1940. My husband was already in internment. I walked, accompanied by a French policeman, to the "Marie," where my papers were examined. Groups of French people showed their grief, indignation and sympathy at the rounding up of British women. Three trainloads of women, all ages up to 80, including invalids, were arrested early on the morning of Dec. 5, 1940. We were taken by slow trains arriving next afternoon at "Caserne Vauban," having had little food on the journey. That was our first actual contact with the Nazi regime.

Found Barracks Filthy

Twenty-four thousand French and British soldiers had left these barracks two days before. Although French doctors in charge did their best to make them ready for internees by cleaning and disinfecting, most of the rooms and mattresses were infested by bugs. They were indescribably sordid. Wooden planks nailed together and dirty mattress covers filled with straw or kapok served as beds. Army blankets covered us as they were damp with disinfectant we all slept in our clothes the first night. A black stove, deal table and bench made up the furniture of our particular room containing six persons. Most other rooms held 40 or more persons, sleeping mostly in "double deckers" or beds with two stories. Lavatories consisted of foul smelling places with holes in the floor, or open outdoor sheds of the same nature some distance from the house and often reached through deep snow. This had to be endured for two months until the Germans installed drains and proper water closets.

Felt Near the War

During the stay there one felt in touch with the war. There were French soldiers at work in the camp and the hardships of queuing up for wretched food provided by the Germans, carrying pails of coal in bitter winter weather, general unhappiness and illness arising from conditions made one feel in the "front line." Potatoes partly eaten by rats, rotten and frost bitten were given to the women to peel. Many including myself refused to do so. This was at a time when food in this part of France was comparatively easy to get. German "sisters" arrived and tried to bring order out of chaos by providing utensils and other necessities and the Red Cross began to send food parcels. After five months, the camp removed to Vittel. During all this time the British spirit was hight and morale splendid.

Shows were given and patriotic songs and jokes were the order of day. No one interned let the Germans see them downhearted.

The last day at the Caserne German soldiers were "bivouacked" on the grounds with machine guns because the women had refused to obey conditions imposed upon them by the German doctor. Needless to say the women won their point and the order was modified. An incident occurred and a shot was fired into the air. The journey of about 120 miles from Besançon to Vittel took about 28 hours. We were locked into third-class compartments. The Germans gave us only a plateful of soup. So we had only the sandwiches we had taken with us until 5 o'clock in the morning when the French Red Cross provided a good breakfast.

Long, Dull Internment

Although Vittel, with its cluster of hotels, beautiful park and lovely views meant something like "civilization" once more and was a pleasant change, we felt now in a stagnant backwater out of the war. The camp began to get more organized, but the general monotony continued. But never did one lose sight of the fact that the Allies would win the war. The regular arrival of wonderful Red Cross food parcels proved the Allies were masters of the sea. Methods of the governing body of the Germans in camp, with their fifth column, anonymous letters, petty injustices and stupid propaganda, were strong indications they were incapable of winning the war. Many women who had relatives passing on were not allowed to leave camp until the time came to attend the funerals.

One of the things which made life bearable was an excellent reading room and reference library where one could study and from which one could borrow books. Christian Science literature was available on loan from this room. There were also film shows, usually mediocre French, German or Austrian films.

Propaganda Scorned

The Germans tried a propaganda film where dissertations on Nazi doctrine were greeted by an outburst of loud talking from the audience. An educational center was established after some difficulty. Children had lessons and some were able to take a French examination corresponding to English matriculation. A kitchen was established by one of the internees with the assistance of voluntary helpers. This was hard work as the ovens had not been used for 20 years, but food prepared from the contents of Red Cross parcels was cooked here to supplement the meager diet supplied by the Germans. String from these parcels was also dyed and made into handbags, slippers, etc. An arts and crafts exhibition was held at which there were many charming and ingenious exhibits.

The British Government loaned 30 shillings monthly as pocket money. That is about $6, and there were canteens where vegetables and dry goods could be obtained at exorbitant prices. Occasionally, also, a length of material could be bought and the Red Cross provided cotton tweed material, but great difficulty was experienced in getting clothes made. Some had to wait eight or nine months for a new garment to be made. The children in camp were fairly happy. They had a playing field and equipment for games. One of the greatest hardships for women was the sharing of rooms together. Incompatibility of temperament brought much unhappiness. Newcomers arrived constantly and were pushed into already crowded rooms by the German sergeant in charge.

For many people and especially thinking people, camp life was mental torture, but there were many opportunities for work and showing kindness to others which saved the situation. We were grateful, too, for many kindnesses received during our experience.

Tenca-Photo, Zurich

Rhythm and Music in Swiss Fashions

Designers in Switzerland have maintained their art during the difficult war years and continue to send us novel fashion ideas of high merit. The costume shown above is from Strub & Company, Zurich. Big key-notes of deep brown are printed on orange. Note similar motifs on jaunty matching hat and gigantic handbag. Graceful fullness appears in blouse beneath very short bolero and in long skirt.

The Way of 'A Nonessential' Is Hard—And It's Long, Too

By Zilpha Gilstrap
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

After completing a 7,000-mile trip from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific coast and back again, I've learned the hard way what it means to be a nonessential traveler, even an obstacle, in the greatest mass movement of people and supplies ever served by the country's transportation systems.

My trip was accomplished by airplane, train, bus, taxi and perseverance. Despite its difficulties, it was fun. Airplane reservation agents in Chicago plead with me to take the trains; railroad ticket sellers in Merced, California, patiently explained that reserved tickets had been sold out a month in advance. Hard-pressed red caps in Kansas City's huge railroad station fled before my importuning looks and the sight of my Gladstone. I entrusted my luggage to women "baggage smashers" in a Fresno, California, bus station; and cleaning men swept the floor about my feet in waiting rooms all across the nation.

First Flights Were Fun

When I bought an airplane ticket from Boston to San Francisco, I felt pretty daring. It was to be my first long trip by air and the second time I had been up in an airplane. However, any feelings of being unusually courageous were quenched when the New York plane arrived at the Boston airport the night I was to leave. Down on the runways it swooped, a great silver bird. It was guided out of the dark skies to the field by a woman operator in the dimly lit control tower above me. After it roared to a stop in front of me the door opened and out trotted a motherly little woman clutching an armful of packages, her day's purchases in New York. Then I counted among the other passengers at least six more women shoppers.

Flying to New York with the orange moon riding above the plane's gleaming wing was thrilling, and diving close to the black mirror of Flushing Bay the instant before we landed on La Guardia Field was really breathtaking. But it was when we came down out of a gray morning sky on the Chicago Airport that my adventures really began. Here I met the Brazilian novelist and sent the first of five telegrams to my family advising them of forced changes in my plans. Here I was "bumped off" the plane, a phrase which became an important part of my vocabulary. A passenger with a "priority"—magical passport—took my seat and I was grounded.

Descended to Day Coach

"Chicago is a hard place to get out of by airplane," the pretty reservation agent told me and three other erstwhile passengers.

"Why don't you take the train to Kansas City? Meanwhile, I'll try for reservations out of there."

Bound together by a common fate, we decided to take her advice and crowded into a taxi to go to Dearborn Station, about 10 miles away. By an unspoken agreement, we all determined to see each other through on our trip. One was a gray little man, traveling to see his daughter in Fresno. One of the women turned out to be a novelist, who wrote "strictly for the lending library trade" and who struggled with a big felt hat and a huge suitcase. The third was a quiet-voiced girl from Pittsburgh, on her way to visit her fiancé in an army camp in the California desert.

With about 100 other extra passengers over the train's normal quota, we boarded a day coach train at the railroad station. By sticking close to the porter when he unlocked a women's washroom, we three women managed to get seats there. We left the little gray man to his own resources, which brought him nothing better than a place to lean against the water cooler, we later discovered.

Our companions for the next eight hours in the washroom fortunately saw a lot of humor in our ridiculous situation. To pass the time we told our most embarrassing experiences. A woman from Texas who had traveled up north in similar accommodations made little paper hats for six-year-old "Skipper," whose mother did her best to make him comfortable in the crowded quarters. The novelist told about her life in Brazil and travels in the Orient—how she had lived in a Chinese train in a tunnel for a week while Japanese bombers ranged the countryside. A pretty red-headed girl took care of her six-months-old baby in his bassinet on wheels, and we all cooed over him. None of us ate any lunch, except the baby and "Skipper" and his mother, but events were so lively we didn't miss it.

Sat on Suitcase

Once I took my suitcase into the front of the coach and set it down next to a broad-bosomed woman and her husband. To be at all comfortable on my makeshift seat, I had to lean chummily on her elbow rest. Consequently we became almost pals. They turned out to be German refugees who knew very little English. My main conversational devices were "Yes," "Is that so?" and a ready smile. These hardly kept a rapid-fire conversation going, and I made my way back to the washroom after a time.

Arrived in Kansas City at 5:40 p. m., we collected the little gray man and learned that there were seats for all four of us on the 11 p. m. plane to Los Angeles!

We started out cheerily enough on the airplane, but alas! the Pittsburgh girl and I were "bumped" again in Wichita, Kansas, two hours later. For the second time on the trip my money was refunded to me; the ticket agent said the only sure way for a non-priority passenger to get to California was by train, and the railroad passenger agent informed me sleepily at 1:30 a. m. that there were no Pullman nor tourist reservations available for weeks.

At this point I very seriously considered spending the rest of my two weeks in Wichita. I knew no one, didn't know whether I could get any hotel accommodations, and I doubted if I could get out of Kansas in any reasonable length of time. I might even have to settle down in Wichita to work until the travel emergency was over, I thought darkly.

However, after four hours' sleep in a comfortable hotel room the airline company reserved for the Pittsburgh girl and me, things looked brighter and we returned to the fray. We were turned down twice by the ticket agent, once for the 6 a. m. plane and once for the 9 o'clock plane. However, just as I turned away from making the latter call, the telephone bell rang and the airline agent said "We have two seats on the 9 a. m. plane, but only to Amarillo, Texas. Do you want to go? You'll have to be in the lobby in five minutes for the chauffeur to make the airport in time." We beat the chauffeur there by two minutes.

Helped Fellow Passenger

At Amarillo, as we meekly made our way down the ramp, the stewardess told us that we could stay on the plane, all the way to Los Angeles.

After a brief stop at Albuquerque, New Mexico, where I helped a mother and baby get on board with about six bottles of formula carried in knitting bags, we had a thrilling trip across the desert. At times we rode through three-dimension clouds, white and fluffy as whipped cream. For miles we followed the brown, eroded formations of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, ending in the blue waters of Lake Mead. The cracked, dry earth beneath looked like a view of the craters of the moon.

In the late afternoon the airplane finally cleared the Sierra Madre Mountains. Los Angeles, spreading in low-lying blocks for miles, was before us in the warm California sunshine. We flew on to the Lockheed Airport in Burbank, some 10 miles away.

My round trip was half over. For a few hours I could relax before trying to arrange my return to Boston two weeks away.

It had been exciting, and my trip back to Boston in a day coach and Pullman was interesting, but I believe I'll let this grand tour suffice for the duration. Until the boys come back and the guns are melted down for tractors, I expect to stay in my own backyard.

Invasion Expected to Result In Quicker Capture of Paris

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Allied invasion of Southern France may result in a quicker capture of Paris than was previously anticipated. In effect, the Mediterranean landings constitute a great flanking stroke at the French Capital.

Two questions therefore arise:

Will the Nazis actually defend Paris street by street and house by house as they have threatened to do?

What are living conditions inside Paris as the Allied armies drive toward it from west and south?

Threats by Germans

It is doubtful whether the Nazis intend to declare Paris an open city as the French Reynaud Government did in 1940. The Nazi attitude toward this beautiful metropolis as disclosed by recent Nazi statements, illustrates the distorted viewpoint of the German "supermen."

While expressing admiration for the architectural and other artistic treasures of Paris, Nazi spokesmen have frequently said that in case of a German defeat they would fight for every inch of the French Capital and leave its ruins as a warning symbol to future generations. The apparent intentions of the doomed Nazis are expressed in a well-known song of the Hitler-Jugend which suggests that "all Europe shall go up in flames when Germany goes down in defeat."

However, it is not only in order to stage a "Wagnerian" exit that the Nazis may be planning to fight for Paris. Paris is the most important industrial center of France. Large numbers of French factories of all kinds, especially of the metal transforming industries, are concentrated in the Paris suburbs.

Still more vital to the Germans from the point of view of their defense of Western Europe is the fact, that Paris is the focal point of the entire French railway and road system. Occupation of Paris by the Allies would actually separate the different groups of German armies defending France and would make the movement of German reserves much more difficult than it is today.

According to the latest information, the Nazis are not only frantically strengthening their defenses in the ancient fortress belt of Paris, but they also are fortifying entire sections inside the city, building street barriers of concrete and transforming buildings into machine-gun and anti-tank gun nests.

At the same time, the Nazis are reported to be transferring their most important administrative services to Eastern France.

All German women reportedly have been evacuated from Paris since June 27.

A siege of the French Capital by Allied armies would greatly increase the hardships suffered by an already hungry and weary population. Allied bombing of communication lines as well as systematic sabotage on the part of the "French Forces of the Interior" have virtually isolated Paris in recent weeks.

Scant food rations have been reduced again. Today the Parisians are living on a starvation level. There has been no meat, few vegetables, little milk and little bread for weeks. Fourteen hundred bakeries are said to have been closed. Previously the Parisians were able to replenish their rations from parcel post packages sent by relatives and friends in the country, but this supply of fresh food has now ceased completely.

Fuel Consumption Cut

As the Germans want to keep up industrial production around Paris; fuel from the coal pits in Northern France is still arriving in the Capital. But civilian consumption of electricity and gas have been reduced to a minimum. Subway trains are running on a greatly curtailed schedule and are the only means of transportation for hundreds of thousand of Parisians. Recent dispatches indicated Paris had only enough coal for a few days' supply of gas. In all probability electric power will soon fail. Should the Germans defend Paris, civil life in the city could be expected to come to a virtual standstill.

Despite the increasingly dangerous food situation, the Germans have so far prevented any evacuation of the stricken French population. Not even women and children have been allowed to leave. Railway travel has been completely suspended for civilians. And on German instigation Paris police have issued orders forbidding civilians to leave Paris on bicycles or motorcycles. The Nazis may be considering using the 4,000,000 inhabitants of Paris as hostages.

German police terror inside the city has greatly increased, especially since the abortive attack on Adolf Hitler. Gestapo and SS formations, aided by French fascist police, have executed new mass arrests. The Algiers Radio warned the resistance organizations inside the Paris area that the Gestapo had information regarding their leaders and was preparing to carry out new raids and to arrest all suspects.

Collaborationists Uneasy

In spite of their preventive measures, the Germans and the French "collaborationists" feel uneasy. They are aware that the anger of the Parisian population is growing and that an explosion may be at hand. The actual German garrison of Paris is reported to number no more than 20,000 soldiers and some civilians.

However, the Germans are now pouring in fresh reserve troops from other regions to bolster the defense of Paris.

Reports that riots have broken out in the Paris "red" suburbs are probably premature.

Cook Vegetables Without Water and Relish Them

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Most vegetables gain much in flavor and often retain more of their color if they are cooked other ways than in water. Here are some recipes from a New England cook.

SPINACH — Wash thoroughly and drain well. Cut finely. Turn over and over in a generous quantity of butter substitute, melted in a large saucepan. Add a tablespoonful of sugar. Cook, being careful to retain natural greenness. Too much cooking grays all green vegetables and destroys the lovely color. Season to taste. Serve. If desired, sprinkle with crushed hard-boiled eggs, or sprinkle with cheese, or serve with lemon.

CARROTS—Scrub carrots well, or, if desired, peel thinly. Cut either small or large. Melt a generous tablespoonful of butter substitute in an earthen casserole. Stir in the carrots. Do not cover. Cook in the oven. Season with salt (and if desired a touch of pepper) when carrots are nearly done. Do not overcook. If desired, a sprinkling of finely grated cheese may be added, and the carrots delicately browned under the broiler flame. (Be sure not to cover. Carrots and spinach, too, in fact most vegetables, are much more colorful when cooked uncovered; and they are more tasty.)

BEETS—Beets are delicious steamed. Use a generous tablespoonful of sugar in the water. Peel, slice or dice, add butter and seasoning. Lemon may be served.

ONIONS—Peel and wash. Turn the onions whole over and over in melted butter substitute, melted in an earthen casserole. Do or do not cover. Bake until merely tender, but not soft and shapeless. Season to taste. A sprinkling of snappy cooking cheese may be added and the onions browned under the flame. When we have once baked onions, we shall never again boil them and serve them watery, covered over with a disguising cream sauce.

PEAS—Most delicious cooked without water. Melt butter substitute, stir in peas. Do not cover. Keep stirring until just beginning to crinkle, but not too soft. Add a teaspoonful, scant, of sugar. Season and serve.

SUMMER SQUASH—Cut in slices about an inch thick. Turn over and over in melted butter. Bake in casserole. Do or do not cover. Add a touch of sugar. Season and serve.

STRING BEANS AND LIMA BEANS—To the beginner in waterless cooking, these two vegetables may be a little difficult. But they can be cooked in butter without water if kept covered and constantly stirred over a low fire. But to retain the color, cook uncovered with about two tablespoonfuls of water to a pound. Add a bit of sugar. Season and serve.

CABBAGE—Cut finely. Add a finely cut raw onion or two. Turn over and over in a generous quantity of butter substitute melted in earthen casserole. Bake covered or uncovered in the oven. Season to taste. A little grated cheese sprinkled over the top and browned is tasty.

ASPARAGUS, BROCCOLI, ARTICHOKES—Far more delicious steamed than cooked in water. Add considerable sugar to the steaming water. And in steaming artichokes use the juice of at least one lemon in the water. Have the water come up fairly high under the vegetables, so that strong steam is generated. If necessary, cover, but if covered, the color is grayed.

WINTER SQUASH — Always bake winter squash. Add a touch of brown sugar and butter and seasoning.

POTATOES — Potatoes for whipping are far more delicious if baked than if boiled or steamed. Bake potatoes, too, for ricing. If whipping, rice, then add a small quantity of hot milk, whip, dot with butter and serve. Baked potatoes will also cream without flour thickening. And speaking of thickening, a finely grated raw potato will thicken gravies very tastefully.

Not only for flavor but for value is cooking without water preferable to cooking in water. So let us be up-to-date and cook without water.

Nellie Harter, Editor, Spreads Influence Far

By Helen Waterhouse
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Akron, Ohio

The swish of taffeta brought the editor's eyes up over the top of his spectacles to gaze at a bit of 1904 feminine charm—dressed in the approved 1904 styles, floor length skirt, smart buttoned boots—Eton jacket.

"Sir, I am Miss Nellie Harter. You recall once you told me you wanted to make an editor of me—"

The editor grew crimson, remembering a little schoolgirl who once interviewed him on the subject of becoming a newspaper woman. "I have decided to take the offer," she said definitely.

The editor fumbled for words. Finally made a decision. "All right, we will make an editor of you."

Today Nellie Harter leans back in the editor's chair of the Wadsworth, Ohio, Banner-Press and tells the story of her start in newspaperdom, with a relish. The late publisher of the Banner Press, W. J. Swisher of Wadsworth, lived up to his promise.

A collection of 16 state prizes, two national awards, and several honorable mentions for outstanding newspaper production awarded the Banner Press attest to the fact. Miss Harter's handshaking acquaintance with every adult in this city of 7,000 and the progress and prosperity of a typical small town newspaper bear witness too.

One accomplishment of Nellie Harter has been heralded in every part of the world by millions of men and women now serving under the flag. For were it not for Miss Harter, these people in the uniformed ranks would still be paying postage on their letters home. In one of her many editorials extolling the sacrifices of the soldiers, Miss Harter urged they be allowed to dispatch mail postage free.

Clippings from the editorial with scores of letters it inspired reached Washington. Her suggestion was cheered all over the country, yet you probably couldn't find 10 soldiers who knew where the idea of free mail originated.

Miss Harter works 70 and sometimes more hours a week on the Banner Press production. She campaigns unceasingly for the soldier, for increased war production and against forces destructive to morale on the home front. Several months ago the Banner Press won the coveted Herrick award—a national honor—as the newspaper with more than 2,000 circulation making the most outstanding contribution to morale in the nation.

When the United States declared war, this tall vigorous woman took it upon herself to send a free copy of the Banner Press to every Wadsworth man in uniform. Now more than 600 papers of her 2,900 circulation go to them free.

Another national prize went to the Banner Press for "outstanding community service" when Miss Harter's efforts reopened the Wadsworth Bank in 1933 under the name of Citizens Bank of Wadsworth.

Her thrift is illustrated by the fact that she still wears a printer's apron which is older than that of anyone in the service of her plant. There is no job in the plant she can't do. In these days of labor shortage she frequently sets type, does proof reading and runs a linotype machine.

Colombian Visitor in Montana Secures Good-Neighbor Ties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MISSOULA, Mont.—Sincerity, modesty, and charm on the campus of the University of Montana here, in the person of visiting Prof. Dr. German Arciniegas of Colombia, South America, are strengthening the bonds of the Good-Neighbor Policy for teachers of Montana. Lecturing in English before the Workshop Classes of State Elementary and Secondary Teachers, and in Spanish before the language classes, Dr. Arciniegas is presenting a vivid picture of various phases of life in Colombia, educational and cultural.

Dr. Arciniegas also is adding to his story of information to take with him on his return to his country after an absence of two years in the United States under the auspices of the Hispanic Institute. Author of several books, including "Knight of Eldorado," a biography of the founder of Colombia, and "Germans in South America," a story of the German bankers of South America in the 16th century, Dr. Arciniegas has just finished for publication a story of the Caribbean. Sale of his books at the Student Union Store indicates his popularity on the campus.

The background of this South American is that of a serious young man, interested in the educational development of his country, whose ideal is just that he wants always to do what he has to do in the very best way he is able. Son of a Colombian farmer, he progressed through secondary school, which is like our high school, and two years of college, and from which he received his bachelor degree, then on to the University of Bogota where he spent five years and received a degree in law.

The practice of law did not interest him, and he turned to the newspaper field. As a close friend of the former President of Colombia, Dr. Euardo Santos, owner and editor in chief of one of the outstanding newspapers of South America, El Tiempo of Bogota, Dr. Arciniegas took over the responsibilities of editor in chief during Mr. Santos' term as President. In 1930 he was assigned as Secretary to the Colombian Consulate in London, later becoming Vice-Consul, and he and his wife spent two years there.

Dr. Arciniegas had been teaching in the University of Bogota, Department of Sociology, in 1941. While attending conference in Havana, Cuba, that year, the Conference of International Intellectual Co-operation, several contacts were made with the faculty of Columbia University, and an invitation extended to come to New York for a year. But on his return to Colombia he had been appointed Minister of Education by President Santo, a position comparable to a cabinet office in the United States. Serving one year, Dr. Arciniegas resigned to fulfill his engagement at Columbia University, coming with his wife and two small daughters.

From Columbia University, Dr. Arciniegas was called to the University of Chicago, later to Mills College, and the University of California at Berkeley, and now he is filling out an invitation from the University of Montana.

The interests of Dr. Arciniegas are many, and his impressions of this country, in the theory and practice of democracy, his eagerness to have every new experience possible before his return, which led to his visit to Glacier National Park and the Browning Indian powpow and rodeo, and to the mines at Butte, show the breadth of his interest. To the correspondent Dr. Arciniegas expressed his admiration for The Christian Science Monitor, and its presentation of international news, and classed it as one of the finest papers published anywhere.

Amusement Park Destroyed by Fire

FORT LEE, N. J., Aug. 15 (AP)—Most of Palisades Amusement Park was a smoldering ruin Aug. 14 after a fire Aug. 13 in which 150 or more persons were injured or affected by smoke.

Irving Rosenthal, the proprieter, estimated damage to the park at $1,500,000 and said it would be closed for the remainder of the season.

Meanwhile, three men were listed as missing in pier and ship explosions and fire which broke out Aug. 11 in Hoboken on the Hudson riverfront south of here and continued to smolder today to almost 700 Aug. 13.

The toll of those injured or overcome by smoke in the multi-million dollar Hoboken fire rose to almost 700 yesterday.

Two other major week-end fires in the New York City-New Jersey area destroyed a block of buildings along the boardwalk at Wildwood, N. J., with a loss estimated at $250,000 and injured 10 persons early Saturday, Aug. 12 and destroyed part of Luna Park at Coney Island, New York, Aug. 12, Saturday afternoon, with loss estimated between $250,000 and $500,000.

3

GRAND WAYS TO DRESS UP MEATLESS MEALS

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D-Day for Millions in France Is Climax of Years of Waiting

By the Associated Press

Millions of Frenchmen inside and outside France have lived for this day when the Fighting French would come home, laboring for it hopefully and dangerously against every disappointment.

When France collapsed under the German onslaught in June, 1940, it looked as if all had been lost. Only a handful of French soldiers and sailors made their escape and a junior French General, Charles de Gaulle, shouted defiance at the enemy and vowed that the fight must go on.

General de Gaulle's pitifully weak and ill-armed forces were accepted by the British, who themselves were in little better shape at the time.

As a means to the restoration of France, General de Gaulle turned toward the colonies. He led an attempt on Dakar, French West Africa, only to be driven off.

The fortunes of a free France seemed lower than ever. The Government at Vichy hewed to the Hitler line.

Disaster at Oran

When Britain in her own defense called on the French Fleet at Oran to join her, battle ensued, a disaster for the French Navy. The fleet at Alexandria was interned when its officers refused to join the Allied camp. The rest of the Navy lay rusting in Toulon harbor, in escrow to the Germans.

To save her Middle Eastern holdings, Britain moved into the French Levant, and was opposed by Frenchmen loyal to the Vichy regime of Marshal Phillip Pétain. Upon the conquest of Syria and Lebanon, Britain invited the French forces to join General de Gaulle. Few accepted. The British took the French island of Madagascar, and the story was similar.

In French Africa alone there seemed a feeble ray of hope. There sat a hungry, ill-clad, weaponless colonial "army."

It was there that the Americans and British struck Nov. 8, 1942. It was there that American diplomatic and military missions had done their work well. Resistance to the Allied invasion was slight. Most of the French elected to join in the campaign for the eventual freedom of France.

Nazis Occupy All France

The remnant of the fleet at Toulon was scuttled mostly to avoid falling into German hands as the Nazis broke the armistice pact and occupied all of France instead of half.

The Vichy French Admiral Jean Darlan played his brief role by turning to the Allies, then was killed by an assassin. Gen. Henri Giraud, escaped from a German prison, was imported to Africa by the Americans as leader of the reborn French arms. But there was a constant political bickering among the various French factions, and General de Gaulle finally succeeded in removing General Giraud from command.

Still, the cause of France was advanced gradually. American clothing, munitions and food poured into French hands in North Africa.

The motley army of refugees, Algerian sharpshooters, Spahis, Moroccan Goumiers, Senegalese Negroes and Zouaves participated in the bitter fighting for Tunisia and acquitted itself well under Gen. Alphonse Pierre Juin, himself a former German prisoner who had won freedom only after an extorted promise not to fight against Germany.

This French army went on to participate in the conquest of Sicily and won high praise.

If freed the French Island of Corsica, and the Island of Elba, famous scene of Napoleon's first exile, and fought through the thickest of the going with the Fifth Army in Italy.

For its amphibious operations it had the support of a French navy that had been resurrected with acquisition of the ships in Africa and gifts from the Allies.

On the political side, the Free French first altered their name to Fighting French, then set up a Committee of National Liberation, and finally renamed it the Provisional Government of France.

Britain and the United States declined to recognize this last step, to the discomfiture of General de Gaulle, but nevertheless worked as closely as possible with the Committee.

When American, British and Canadian soldiers invaded France from England, the French underground arose, just as the resistance leaders outside France had said it would. Its efforts were not small. With arms stolen from the Germans or parachuted in by the Allies, the tough "men of the Maquis"—men of the brushlands—took over whole districts and constantly harassed the hard-pressed Germans.

The Allied Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, recognized these French Forces of the Interior—the "FFI"—as a regular army under his command and sternly informed the Germans that they were to be treated as regular soldiers, not shot as civilian rebels.

De Gaulle Stock Rises

Still, of the de Gaulle forces, only the tiniest handful went into France with the Allies as liaison men and civil administrators. There was some bitterness at General de Gaulle's attitude of opposition to full Allied use of the Fighting French for the liberation of France unless he and his Committee were recognized as the Government of France.

Something approaching de facto recognition finally was brought about during a de Gaulle trip to the United States, and de Gaulle men were permitted to handle civil administration of liberated French territory.

Aug. 14 it was disclosed that, subsequent to that development, the French Second Armored Division had gone into action in Northwest France alongside the Americans and had become the toast of the civilian population.

The time to put a full-fledged French Army into France was almost at hand.

The hope that had seemed a mad dream in 1940—the rebirth of France—was being accomplished.

Now the final critical phase has come. A regular French Army, smaller but better armed, more skilled and in better spirit than the one defeated in 1940, is again on the soil of France, fighting to drive out the hated Germans.

Super Tri-National Highway Is Planned

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP) — Senator Charles O. Andrews (D) of Florida reported today that officials of the United States, Cuba and Mexico are talking up a new, "Good Neighbor Superhighway"—one featuring two water hops via ferries.

He said the new route, designed to boost postwar tourist travel and commerce between the Americas, would have the following links:

Through Florida to Key West across Cuba for about 100 miles on a highway which must be improved; 175-mile ferry hop to Puerto Morelos on Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula; across Mexico, via Merida, to San Cristobal, on a trail needing considerable work, to meet the regular Pan-American Roadway.

Message Sent to French People

ROME, Aug. 15 (AP)—A message of Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean Theater, to the French people in South France said:

"The armies of the United Nations have landed in the South of France. Their objective is to drive out the Germans and join up with the Allied armies advancing from Normandy.

"French troops are participating in these operations side by side with their comrades in arms, by sea, land, and air. The Army of France is in being again, fighting on its own soil for the liberation of its country with all its traditions of victory behind it. Remember 1918!

"All Frenchmen—civilans as well as military—have their part to play in the campaign in the South. Your duty will be made clear to you. Listen to the Allied radio, read notices and leaflets, pass on all instructions from one man and woman to another.

"Let us end the struggle as quickly as possible so that all France may resume again her free life under conditions of peace and security. Victory is certain. Long live the spirit of France and all that it stands for."

Nazi Propaganda Lacking In South France Invasion

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The second Allied invasion of France apparently caught the German propaganda machine openmouthed, with nothing to say.

In the first 10 hours after the landings, the German people learned next to nothing about this newest blow against their crumbling fronts.

This is in direct contrast to their reaction to D-Day of June 6, when the Germans were the first to announce the invasion.

The question arises whether this second invasion was so much of a surprise that it really caught the Propaganda Ministry napping, or whether no agreement could be reached between Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Home Front Czar Heinrich Himmler, and the military leaders as to what could be told to the German people.

It is difficult to believe that the German authorities did not expect the attack against the French Mediterranean coast.

German People Warned

Actually, as early as around last June 20, prominent spokesmen of the Reichsrundfunk warned the German people strongly against assuming that the Allied campaign plan envisaged no moves beyond a break-through in Normandy.

Yet in the same measure as the Normandy fighting developed in favor of the Anglo-American forces, Nazi propaganda began to play down the possibility of new Allied landings.

Lieut. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, top-ranking Nazi military analyist and one of the most versatile liaisonmen between the Supreme Command and the Party, expressly stated twice during recent weeks that the danger of additional Allied invasion had grown "extremely remote." The week before last he declared the Allies had committed so large a portion of their forces in northern France that for this reason alone they could not embark on new adventures.

Considering the tenor of General Dittmar's recent radiocasts and the almost identical attitude of other German radio commentators and newspaper editors, the conclusion appears inevitable that a "no-talk-about-new-landings" order was issued by Dr. Goebbels.

German Morale Endangered

It also appears rather obvious that this order was given primarily because the supreme council of Nazi leaders felt that to think even for a moment of the possibility of new military complications might seriously endanger German morale.

This reasoning appears fully supported by the manner in which Berlin kept silent on the 96-hour pre-invasion bombing of southern France between Aug. 11 and 14. Except for a short reference to a number of Allied planes shot down over that region, the Germans were given not the slightest hint of trouble brewing in the Mediterranean.

This morning, when Allied troops by the thousands were put ashore from planes and ships somewhere between Marseille and Nice, all the Berlin Radio announced was that "small Allied detachments" made an "unsuccessful landing attempt" east of Toulon. According to the Reichsrundfunk, "The assault was beaten back by our vigilant coastal garrison."

In an official communiqué 1½ hours after the aforementioned radiocast, "heavy fighting in the Toulon-Cannes area" was admitted to be under way but, again, the wording of the dispatch was carefully chosen so as not to disclose the seriousness of the situation.

There is little doubt that more explicit information will have to be released shortly, and it is doubtful if the present reticence will have a deep effect on the thinking of the average German. Events of the last two months have shown repeatedly that Dr. Goebbels' playing for time is a deliberate and skillfully applied psychological weapon and hardly the result of confusion in the Propaganda Ministry.

If Nazi propaganda has been lagging behind the events ever since June 6, the time lag was used by the propagandists for conditioning the German people for shocks to come and for switching the focal point of public interest.

The best example of the use of this method was the way in which the Nazi propaganda machine handled the General's Putsch of last July 20. From the very first moment, the "miraculous" character of Hitler's escape was given so much prominence over all more factual information that later, when the names of a few of the rebelling generals are disclosed, the disclosure must have lost most of its shocking aspect.

In a similar manner, the Berlin Propaganda Ministry has, ever since the appearance of the robot planes, put inordinate emphasis on the V-weapons. Interviews with German prisoners have proved over and again that the majority of the German soldiers not only believe all of southern England to have been destroyed by now, but that they also are unshakable in their belief that new types of V-weapons are to be released soon which will definitely reverse the present military situation.

It appears too early therefore to talk of a breakdown of Nazi propaganda. Its innermost character will not allow it to break down a single second before Germany's total collapse.

Politics Is Seen In Army Book Ban

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Senator Homer Ferguson, (R) of Michigan, said today be believes that the restriction Congress imposed on sending political propaganda to troops had been "deliberately interpreted by the Army and Navy in a way to make it look ridiculous to the public."

He contended that the services had banned some books and other publications which patently had no partisan political motive, and should not have been blacklisted under the Antipropaganda Section of the Soldier Vote Law.

"I think it is pretty obvious the law was interpreted in a way to make it look ridiculous," Senator Ferguson told a reporter. "How else could you explain the ban on 'Yankee From Olympus'—the biography of Oliver Wendell Holmes? The interpretations put on the Act were apparently intended to embarrass the Republican sponsors of the provision."

Senator Ferguson, a member of the Senate Committee on Elections, made the comment as that Committee met to consider a revision of the Act to clarify the Anti-propaganda Section.

Fetlock Hold on 'Pegasus' Taken by Baltimore Woman

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 15 (AP)—A Baltimore woman executive got away to a head start yesterday in he postwar planning, making reservations for the first plane to leave for London, Paris, Berlin, Moscow, Shanghia, Tokyo, or Calcutta.

But it's strictly business with Mrs. Ethel Brown Huber, head of the Topflight Tool Company—she wants to introduce her concern's line of aircraft production tools on all continents.

Invasion Watched for Effect Upon Politics in Italy

By Edgar Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It remains to be seen what effect the invasion of Southern France will have on the Italian political situation. Prime Minister Churchill's arrival in Rome the other day seems to have all but precipitated the outbreak of a serious crisis. The Italian "teapot" has been boiling for some time.

The republican alliance of the Socialists and Communists announced last week was but one of a number of recent significant developments on the Italian political scene.

It now appears that Senator Benedetto Croce's recent withdrawal from the Bonomi regime was one of the first indications of political trouble among the six political parties represented in Premier Ivanoe Bonomi's Cabinet.

There have been suggestions that Signor Croce felt the Leftist character of the Bonomi Government was too pronounced and therefore not representative of the political attitude of the Italian masses.

That the other side was prepared to take up the conservative challenge was indicated in a recent speech by the Communist leader, Minister of State Palmiro Togliatti. Addressing a mass meeting in Rome on July 9, Signor Togliatti said the urgency of a thorough political housecleaning was not being understood by some political leaders.

Background of Crisis

Comparing the latter with "specters," he added that the old Italy which they called democratic and liberal had never been liberal and certainly not democratic, but had produced Fascism. The Communist leader concluded his address by proposing a Leftist alliance of the Socialist, Communist and Roman Catholic Christian Democratic parties. Signor Togliatti's remarks threw some light on the background of the crisis within the anti-Fascist camp.

Obviously, the conservatives, represented by certain quarters of the Liberal Party, were opposed to a political purge because they felt that such action would lead to an irreparable weakening of pro-monarchic elements in Italy, and open the door to stronger Communist influence.

These dissensions within the coalition became increasingly acute as outside forces seized upon the lack of political units among the coalition parties in the hope of bringing about the collapse of Premier Bonomi's regime.

On the one hand, there has been the vigorous agitation of the Italian Republican Party, headed by Col. Randolfo Pacciardi, recently arrived in Italy from the United States. The Republicans, demanding a complete break with the Monarchy, have been supported by a number of smaller groups, such as the Nitti Democrats, gathered around the paper, Il Paese, dissident Socialists and Communists, and the Leninist Revolutionary Socialists of "Bandiera Rossa."

Activity by Rightists

Rightist elements have been playing a particularly active role in the campaign against the Bonomi Government. That such a campaign would eventually be launched, had been a foregone conclusion ever since the resignation of the Badoglio Government following the liberation of Rome.

It was obvious that the forces gathered around Marshal Pietro Badoglio would not take their defeat lying down. It was foreseen that such men as the very able Paolo Scarfoglio, editor of the Naples Risorgimento, would leave no stone unturned to stage a political comeback.

Significantly, the campaign began with the gradual political emergence of former Premier V. E. Orlando. For the past two months Signor Orlando—presumably with the full support of the Vatican—has been laying the groundwork of a new pro-monarchist party whose political debut appears to be imminent.

The first step in this direction was taken when Senator Alberto Bergamini, former editor of Giornale d'Italia and spokesman of very influential conservative interests, announced the formation of a new "liberal" Right-Wing movement and the latter's fusion with the strongly pro-monarchic and conservative liberal Democratic Party.

It is worth noting that some of the men behind this new group are the same politicians who supported Marshal Badoglio and who engineered the smooth transition from the rule of King Victor Emmanuel to the "Regency" of Crown Prince Umberto. The new Liberal Party wing will constitute an amalgamation of such pro-monarchic groups as the Partito di Union-Partito di Collaborazione Sociale, the Movement of Reconstruction, and several others.

Strong Liberal Support

The new group apparently has the support of many of Signor Croce's followers within the Liberal Party. Some of the Croce liberals seem to feel that an Italian democracy on the basis of elections and political parties would be a complete failure. They believe that it would lead to unstable and inefficient governments. Italy—in their opinion—needs political stability which they regard as unattainable without a monarchic regime.

The propaganda campaign of the Monarchists seem to have met with considerable success. This is not surprising in view of the political and economic plight of Italy and of the Bonomi Government's helplessness and inability to adopt really effective measures.

One of the results of the steadily increasing conservative pressure has been the Communist-Socialist decision to establish a republican concentration. Moreover, the two parties presumably were anxious to impress Mr. Churchill with their determination to get rid of the monarchy. Actually, it is quite obvious that both Conservatives and Leftists are trying to get the Prime Minister's support.

Nothwithstanding the fact that the Prime Minister's presence in Italy seems to have been occasioned by discussions regarding vitally important military plans, it is quite clear that, in view of the British Government's particular interest in the Italian political situation and of Britain's predominant political role in the Mediterranean, some discussions of Italian political problems have taken place.

Possibly, however, the result of these discussions will leave much to be desired from the standpoint of those Italians favoring a republican regime.

It is a well-known fact that Great Britain' political influence in Italy is far greater than that of its Allies. For various reasons, closely connected with the general political situation in Europe in general and in the Mediterranean area in particular, British policy has been in favor of strengthening the Italian Monarchy.

Presumably, Mr. Churchill has not forgotten the "dismissal" of Marshal Badoglio by the Rome politicians last June. British policy-makers in Italy can therefore be expected to continue giving strong support to Italian conservatives.

The British Government seems to feel that most Italians are so afraid of political chaos that they will in the long run follow those who claim to work for stability and order. They also appear to believe that even in the progressive north constructive conservatism will finally prevail.

Whether Mr. Churchill's visit will lead to other significant and generally unexpected changes in Italian politics is a question developments alone can answer.

Prisoners Moved From South France

By the Associated Press

Irun, Spain, Aug. 15

The Germans have begun moving thousands of Frenchmen from prisons in southern France to hastily constructed labor camps in the Siegfried Line area where they are put to work strengthening fortifications.

Frenchmen who escaped from the first contingent of Bordeaux prisoners when it was halted by a Maquis barrier northeast of that city reached the frontier yesterday.

They said at least 20,000 Frenchmen from southern prisons and concentration camps, arrested by the Gestapo and collaborationist police since D-Day, were being moved north, their destination labor camps on the German side of the Siegfried Line.

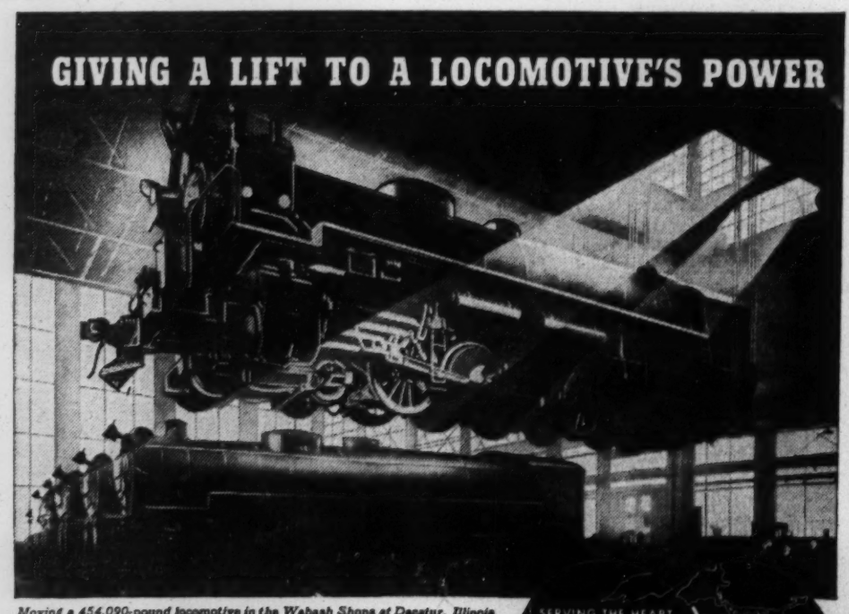
Soviet Denies Report Of Vatican Tie-Up

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Moscow Radio radiocast an official denial of reports that Russia had suggested to the Vatican a coordination between Moscow and the Vatican in postwar handling of social and religious problems.

The radiocast, recorded by the Soviet monitor, ascribed the reports to the foreign press, particularly the London News Chronicle and the Daily Telegraph.

"Tass is authorized to state that these reports are unfounded," said the radiocast.

Travel



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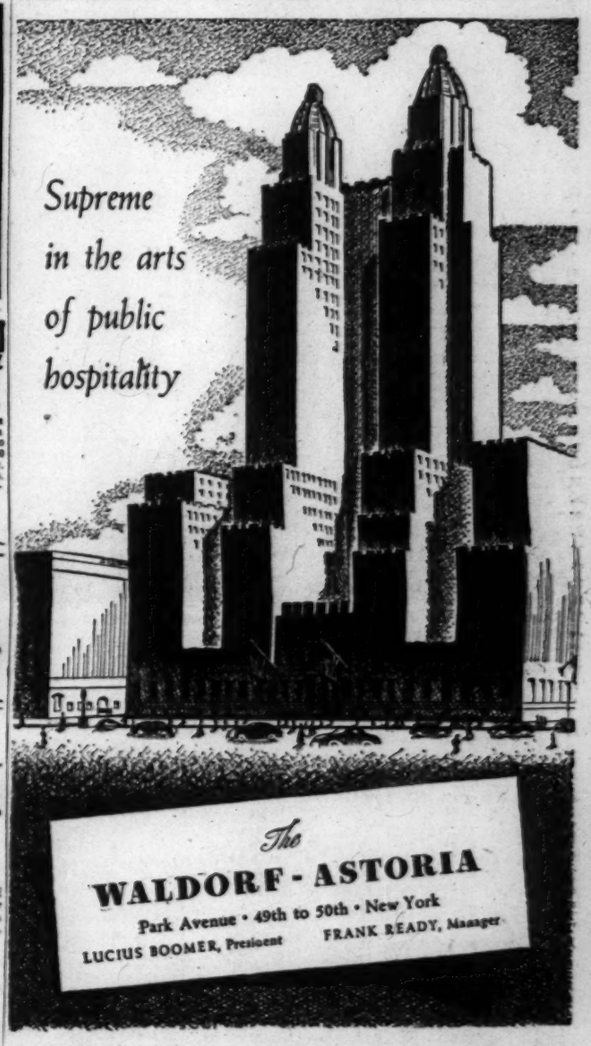

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Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	687,700
1944 volume to date	169,816,110
1943 volume to date	205,961,398

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	54.9	Prev. day	54.9
Month ago	55.8	Year ago	50.0
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	3	62⅝	61¾	61¾	— ⅛
Abbott Lab pf4 ↑	40	112	112	112	
ACF-Brill Motor	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Adams Exp .15e	2	12	11⅞	12	
Air Reduction 1a	4	40¼	40	40¼	+ ¼
Alaska Juneau	31	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	26	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Allegheny pf	5	31	30½	30¾	
Alleg pr pf	1	52½	52½	52½	
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	7	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
Allen Indust ⅜ag	3	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	3	148	147½	147½	— ½
Allied Mills 2e	3	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
Allied Strs 1	19	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Allis Ch Mfg ⅜ae	10	38	37⅞	37⅞	
Alpha P Com ⅜ae	1	21½	21½	21½	
Am Airlines 1½g	5	75⅛	75	75⅛	— ⅛
Amerada Pet 3	5	104	103¾	103¾	— ¼
Am Bank Note .80	19	21¾	21½	21½	
Am Bank N pf3 ↑	30	64¼	64¼	64¼	+ ½
Am Brake Sh ⅜ae	1	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	+ ⅛
Am Bosch ½e	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	68	13	12¾	12⅞	
Am Can 3	4	90½	90⅜	90½	+ ⅛
Am Can pf 7 ↑	10	177¾	177¾	177¾	+ ½
Am Car & F 2½e	3	39¾	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
Am C & F pf 5½ae	3	81	80½	81	+ ½
Am Chain & C 2	7	16½	16¼	16¼	
Am Chicle 4a	↑120	117½	117	117¼	— ⅛
Am Colortype .30e	3	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Am Crystal Sugar	8	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
Am Distil	8	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
Am Encaus Tiling	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Am & For Pow	10	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
Am&FPS7pf5½ak	2	93	93	93	
Am&FP 2pf	4	21½	21¼	21½	— ⅛
Am Haw SS 1¼e	3	35⅛	35	35	— ¼
Am Hide & Leath	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	72	72	72	+ ½
Am Ice	25	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Am Ice pf 1¾ae	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	+ ¼
Am Internat .20e	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Am Locomotive¼e	15	19¼	19	19	
Am Locom pf 7	1	90¼	90¼	90¼	
Am M&Fdy .80	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Am M&Met ⅜ae	6	11⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛
Am Metal ¾ae	1	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	— ⅛
AmNewsCo 1.80 ↑	50	37	37	37	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	21	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	7	51⅜	51⅜	51½	— ⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	5	46⅞	46½	46⅞	— ⅛
Am Rad&St S .30e	116	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .60e	5	15½	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
Am R Mpf 4½ ↑	150	74	73¼	73⅝	— ⅜
Am Seating	1	16	16	16	
Am Sh Bldg 2e	↑ 50	29½	29	40	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	4	40¼	40	40	— ⅛
Am Smelt&Rpf7 ↑	60	157	156¾	157	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	3	24½	24¼	24½	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	3	47¼	47	47¼	+ ¼
Am Sugar pf 7	2	126	126	126	
Am Sum Tob 1e	1	28	28	28	
Am Stove .90e	3	24	23½	23½	— 1
Am Tel & Tel 9	15	163	162¾	162¾	— ¼
Am Tobacco 3a	1	70½	70½	70½	+ ¼
Am Tob B 3a	5	72	71¾	72	
Am Tob pf 6	↑140	148	148	148	— ¼
Am Viscose 1½e	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
Am Wat Wks	53	10	9½	9½	— ⅛
Am W W 1 pf 6	1	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	+ 1⅛
Am Woolen	12	9	9	9	
Am Wool pf 8k	6	94¼	93⅜	93⅜	— ⅜
AnacondaCop 1¼e	15	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
AnaconW&C¼e	↑ 60	31¾	31	31	
AnnZinc prpf 3¾ak	1	56	52	52	— 2½
Armour & Co	17	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
ArmstrongCork¾ae	3	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	
Artloom Corp .30e	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Assd DryGoods¾ae	13	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
Assd D Gds1pf6 ↑	80	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	
Assd DGd 2 pf7 ↑	90	101¾	101	101¾	+ 1½
Atch T&SF 4⅓e	8	66½	66¼	66¼	— ¼
Atch T & S pf 5	1	95	95	95	— ¼
AtlG&W Indies 3g	1	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
At G&W pf2½ae	1	61½	61½	61½	— ¾
Atl Refining 1e	5	21⅝	21¾	21½	
Atl Ref pf 4 ↑	20	112¼	112	112	+1
Atlas Corp ½e	1	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Aviation Corp. 10e	61		5		

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Household Fin 4	4	68½	68½	68½	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	3	45⅛	45	45¼	
Houston Oil	15	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Howe Sound 2	2	35½	35¼	35½	
Hud Bay M&S h2	2	25	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor .30e	50	16⅛	15⅜	15⅞	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	273	5⅛	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
I					
Idaho Pow 1.60	3	28⅞	28½	28⅞	
Illinois Central	12	17¼	16¾	17⅛	
Ill Central pf	40	39½	39¼	39¾	— ⅛
Ill CentralLL 4 ↑	80	61½	61	61½	+1
InspirPw&Lt .90e	3	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Ind Rayon pf 4½	2	104½	104½	104½	— ⅛
InspiratCopper ⅜ae	4	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
Intercn-Cp pf 6 ↑	30	111½	111	111½	+ ⅛
Intercon Rubber 1g	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	
Interlakeiron .35g	9	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
Int BusMachine 6a	3	176	176	176	
Int Harvester 2.60	9	79	78½	79	+ ⅛
Int Hydro-Elec A	4	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
IntMinerals&Cl¼e	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Int Mining					
Int Nick Can 1.60	31	30¾	30⅜	30¾	+ ⅜
Int Paper	36	19	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Int Paper pf 5	4	82¾	82½	82½	+ ⅛
Int RyCAPf1¾ak ↑	80	83½	83¼	83¼	+ ⅛
Int Ry Cen Am	2	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
Int Salt 1e	3	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅛
Int Shoe 1.80	3	39¾	39⅜	39⅝	
Int Tel & Tel	37	19¼	18¾	18¾	
Int Tel&Tel for ct	3	19	19	19	— ⅛
J					
Jewel Tea 1	1	33½	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
Island Crk Coal 2	2	40	39½	40	+ ⅛
Johns Manville 1e	3	97½	97	97½	+ ⅛
Jones & L Stl 2	19	25⅛	25	25	+ ⅛
Jones&LStl pf 5	1	82	82	82	+ ½
Joy Mfg .80	2	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
K					
Kan City South	6	97⅛	93¼	93¼	
Kan City Sou pf2g	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
KaufmannDpt.55e	8	16½	15⅞	16½	+ ⅛
Kayser J ⅛ae	4	21¾	21½	21⅝	
Kennecott Cop 1e	20	21¾	21¼	21¾	
Kinney G R Co	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Kinney$5pf4½ak	↑830	69	68½	68½	— 1⅞
Kresge (SS) 1	8	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
Kroger Grocery 2	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	
L					
Laclede Gas	↑380	10¾	10⅜	10¾	+ ⅛
Laclede Gas pf	7	10	65	65	— 1
Lambert Co 1½	5	25¾	25½	25½	
Lane Bryant 1a	1	24½	24½	24½	
Lehigh C&N ⅜ae	25	10⅜	10	10¼	— ⅛
Lehigh Port C ⅜ae	2	29	28⅜	28¾	— ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	2	25¼	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
Lehigh Val RR	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
LehmanCorp1.20a	3	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
Lerner Stores 2½a	3	41½	41⅜	41½	+ ⅛
Lib-O-Glass ¾ae	3	52	51⅝	52	
LibbyMcN&L ⅛ae	6	9⅛	8	8	
Liggett&Myers 3a	1	81	81	81	+ ⅜
Liggett&My pf7 ↑	1	177¾	177¾	177¾	
LimaLocomotive	2	38¾	38¼	38¼	
Lion Oil Ref 1	3	39¾	39⅝	39¾	+ ⅛
Lockheed Airc 1a	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Loew's Inc 2a	5	64¾	64¾	64¾	— ⅛
Lone Star Cem ⅜ae	2	50	50	50	— ⅛
Long-B Lumb .10e	2	10½	10¼	10½	
Lorillard P pf 7 ↑	20	162	162	162	
M					
Mack Trucks 1e	6	42	41¾	42	+ ¼
Macy R H 2a	23	29⅜	28¾	29¼	
Macy pf 4½a	3	105	104¾	105	
Mad Sq Gar 1	●5	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Magma Copper ½e	2	16¼	16¼	16½	— ⅛
Manati Sugar	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
Manhattan Shirt 1	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Maracaibo0Ex.05g	43	8	8	8	
Marine Midl .1be	30	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
MarketStRyprpf ↑	30	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
Marshall Field .80	1	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
Martin Co 1⅛e	58	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Martin-Parry .15e	73	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
Master Elec 1.40	2	28½	28½	28½	
Mathieson Alk ½ae	2	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	
May Dept Strs 3	1	58½	58½	58½	+ ⅜
Maytag Co	32	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
McCrory Stores 1	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
McCall Corp 1.40	2	28	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
McIntyrePt h2.22a	5	53	52⅞	53	+ ⅛
McGraw Elec 1	4	31½	31	31	
McKee&Rob .65e	4	23½	23¼	23½	
McLellanStrs .70e	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
McQuay-Norris 1	2	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
MeadpfBaw5½ ↑	50	87	87	87	+ 2⅛
Melville Shoe 2	1	36	36	36	
Mead Corp pf 6 ↑	120	95	95	95	+1⅛
Mengel Co ¼ag	6	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Mengel Spf 2½ ↑	170	49¾	49¼	49¾	
Merch & Min Tr 2	6	38¾	38¾	38¾	
Mesta Mach 1⅞ae	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Miami Copper ¼ae	3				
Mid Cont Pet .40e	14	26½	26⅛	26⅛	
Midl StlP 1pf8 ↑	30	131	130½	131	
Minn-HoneyReg½ae	6	40	40	40	— ⅛
Minn-H Reg pfD 4	20	108½	108½	108½	— ⅛
Minn-Moline	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Minn-Molpf3¼ak	2	103¾	103½	103½	— ⅛
Minn&StLRy 2e	1	21	21	21	
Mission Corp 1g	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas	8	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	8	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
Mohawk Carpet 2	7	64¾	64½	64¾	+ ⅛
Monsanto Ch 2	7	49¾	48⅞	49	
Montgom Wfrd 2	12	49	48¾	49	+ ⅛
Morris & Essex	↑300	28	27¼	27¼	— ¾
MuellerBrass 1.60	2	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
Mullins Mfg B	47	9⅞	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Murray Corp ¼ae	6	13	12⅝	13	
N					
Nabco Liquid	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Nash-Kelv ¼ae	155	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Acme 1¼ae	10	17¼	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
Nat Auto Fib ⅓ag	2	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Nat Aviation ¼ae	7	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
Nat Biscuit 1.20	10	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
Nat Can	7	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
Nat Cash Reg 1a	3	33	32⅞	32⅞	
Nat Container 1	9	22⅛	22¼	22¼	
Nat CylinderG .80	13	12¾	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
NatDaghyProd1.20	2	24½	24½	24½	
Nat Dept St ½ae	2	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
Nat Distillers 2	7	33½	33¼	33¾	
Nat Gypsum ¼ag	16	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
Nat Gyp pf 4½ ↑	20	97	97	97	
Nat Lead ⅓	16	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
NatMa&SCas .30e	2	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Nat Oil Prod ½ae	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
Nat Power & Lt	9	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Nat Steel 3	6	66⅝	66¼	66⅝	
Nat Supply	1	15½	15½	15½	
Nat Sup 6 pf 6 ↑	10	92½	92½	93	— ⅛
Nat Tea	1	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛	
Natomas Co ¼ag	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Neh Corp ⅜ae	3	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Newport Ind .40e	3	19⅛	19	19	
NewptNShip 1¼ae	7	14⅞	14¼	14¾	— ⅛
NY Air Br ⅓ae	1	44½	44½	44½	
NY Cent RR 1¼ae	96	19⅞	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
NY Chi & StL	1	29	29	29	
NY Chi StL pf	5	89¼	88½	88½	—1¼
NY & Harlem 5 ↑	10	102	102	102	
NY Shipbuild2¼ae	1	15½	15½	15½	
Nort & West 10 ↑	150	200¼	200¼	200¼	— ¼
Nu AmAviation 1g	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
North AmCo 1.24f	34	19⅛	19	19⅛	
Northern Pac 1e	37	16⅜	16	16¼	
Nor Sta Pr pf 5 ↑	10	114¾	114¾	114¾	+ ½
NorthwestAirl ⅜pe	21	26⅞	26½	26¾	— ⅛
Northwest Tel 3 ↑	10	46	46	46	+1½
Norwalk T&R .40e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Norwich Pharm .60	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
O					
Ohio Oil ½ae	7	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
Olive Farm Eq 3e	2	55¾	55¼	55¼	—1¼
Omnibus Cp ⅓ae	51	10⅞	10⅜	10¾	+ ⅛
Omnibus Cp pf8	↑ 60	102	100½	102	+2
Openheim Col 1e	1	11	11	11	
Otis Elevator .75e	15	23	22	23	+1
Owens-Ill Glass 2	7	60¾	60½	60½	
P					
Pac Coast	↑ 80	11⅞	11½	11½	
Pac Coast 1 pf	↑ 30	39½	39¼	39½	— ⅛
Pac Coast 2 pf	↑ 30	40⅞	40¾	40⅞	— ⅛
Pac Gas & El 2	31	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
Pac Tel&Tel 3e	↑ 30	120½	120½	120½	+ ½
Pac Tin Cons	32	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
Packard Mot .10e	320	6⅛	5⅞	6	
Pan Am Air 1g	16	33½	33¼	33½	— ⅛
Param Pictures 2	14	27⅛	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅛
Parke P&R .10e	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Paraffine Cos 2a	1	57	57	57	— ¼

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Parmelee Transport	4	7	6⅞	7	
Parke Davis .90e	2	31¼	31⅛	31¼	+ ⅛
Parker Rust 1⅓	2	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Park & Tilford	2	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ⅛
Park Utah Con M	3	2	2	2	
Penick & Ford 3	2	57½	57½	57½	— ⅛
Penney JC 3a	1	105	105	105	
Penn-Cent Airl	7	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
Penn C&C ½e	11	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Penn-Dix Cement	10	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
Penn RR 1e	10	29⅜	29⅛	29¼	
Peoples Drug .65e	1	62	62	62	+ ⅛
Peoples Gas&C 4	1	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Peoria & East	8	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Pepsi-Cola 1e	6	56⅛	56	56	+ ⅛
Pere Marquette	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Petrol Corp 20c	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Pfeiffer Brew ½e	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Pfizer Ch&Co 1.40	2	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
Phelps Dodge 1.60	14	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	
Phila Co 6pf 3	↑110	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅜
Phila Co 5⅔pf5	↑ 40	1x13½	101½	101½	
Phila Elec .90e	1	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	
Phila El $1 pf 1	3	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	
Philco Corp .40e	3	4	90	90	
Philip Morris 3a					
Phillips Pet 2	10	45	44⅝	44⅞	+ ⅛
Phoenix Hosiery	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Pillsbury Flour 1e	2	27½	27	27	— ⅛
Pittsburg Coal	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Pitts Coal pf 2k	2	70	69	69	
Pitts C&I pf5	↑ 20	79	79	79	+ ⅛
PittSer&Bolt 20e	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Pitt Steel	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
Pitt Steel pf 5 ↑	80	48⅞	48½	48⅞	+ ⅛
Pitt & West Va	3	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Pittston pf B 5 ↑	40	73½	73	73	
Plymouth Oil 1a	3	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
Poor & Co B ⅜ae	17	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
PressedStelCar ⅜ae	10	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Procter & Gam 2a	5	56	55⅝	56	
Procter & G pf5 ↑	80	119½	119½	119½	— ⅛
Pub Svc NJ ¾ae	8	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Pub S NJ 8pf8	↑*80	117½	117¼	117⅜	— ⅛
Pub S NJ 7pf7	↑*20	108½	108½	108½	+ ⅛
Pub S NJ 6pf6	↑ 60	102⅞	102¾	102⅞	— ⅛
Pub SNJ $5pf5	1*41	97½	97½	97½	—1
Pullman 1⅓e	12	48⅛	48¼	48⅜	— ⅛
Pure Oil ¾g	34	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	
Purity Bak .95e	6	23¼	23	23¼	— ⅛
Q					
Quaker St Oil 1	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
R					
RadioCorpAm .20e	35	11	10¾	11	Aug14
Radio pf 3½	3	76½	76¼	76½	
Radio-K-Orph	11	9	8⅝	8⅞	
Radio-K-O pf 6 ↑	4	97⅞	91½	92½	+ ¼
Rayonier Inc	5	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
Rayonier Inc pf 2	3	31¾	31⅞	31¾	+ ⅛
RemingRand1.20a	3	20⅛	20	20	
Rem R pf ww 4½a	3	99¾	99¼	99½	
Rem & Sara B ↑	50	94	94	94	— ⅛
Reo Motors ⅜ae	96	14⅞	13⅞	14⅜	+ ⅛
Repub Steel ⅓ae	15	19½	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
Rep Stl pf A 6	6	11	10⅞	10⅞	
Revere Cop & Br	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
Rev C&B 7 pf 7 ↑	40	81	80¾	81	
Rev CSAapf5¼ ↑	30	97	97	97	
Reynolds pf5½ ↑	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
ReynoldsSpring⅜ae	13	33	32⅞	33	+ ⅛
Reynolds B 1.40a					
Richfield Oil ½g	2	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Ritter Co ⅞ae	1	15½	15½	15½	
Roan Ant Corp	1	8	8	8	
Royal Type .45e	3	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
Ruberoid .30e	2	32	32	32	
Rustless I&S .60	8	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
S					
Safeway Strs 3	2	51½	51½	51½	— ⅛
Salt St 5 pf 5 ↑	40	113¾	113¾	113¾	
St Joseph Ld1¼ae	2	24	24	24	+ ⅛
St L-San Fran	1	7¾	7½	7¾	
Savage Arms ⅓ae	26	32½	31¾	32½	+1
Schenley Dis 2	1	22	22	22	+ ⅛
Seaboard Oil 1	12	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Seagrave Corp	11	95¾	95¼	95⅝	
Sears, Roebuck 3a	14	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
Servel Inc 1					
Sharon Stl pf 5 ↑	20	74	73⅜	73½	—1⅛
Sharp & Doh ¼ae	2	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
Shattuck FG .40a	3	13¾	12⅞	13⅛	
Sheaffer Pen 2a ↑	20	51⅛	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅛
Shell Un Oil ¼ae	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
SilverKing Coalit	1	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
Simmons Co ½e	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
Sinclair Oil .80	152	14½	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
Sloss-S Stl .30e ↑	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Smith & Cor Ty 2	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
Socony-Vacuum ⅛g	73	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
So Am G&P .10e	6	5	4⅞	5	
So Am Gas 1.40	11	38⅞	38⅜	38⅞	+ ⅜
SoPRicoSug 3.40e	11	153¼	153¼	153¼	—1¾
SoPRicoSugpfB ↑	10	153¼	153¼	153¼	
SoreistGreyL1¾ae	4	38¾	37¾	38¼	— ⅛
Sou Cal Edi 1⅔	51	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
Southern Pac 2a	30	29¼	29	29⅜	
Southern Ry 2e	13	26⅞	26	26	
Sou Ry M&O 4 ↑	50	66	66	66	+1
Southern Ry pf 5	3	54¾	54½	54¾	— ⅛
Sparks With .20e	10	7¼	7	7	
Sperry Corp 1e	12	27¾	27½	27⅝	
Spicer Mfg 2½ae	3	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	
SpicerMfg pfA3	20	59½	59½	59½	+ ⅛
Spiegel Inc	6	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Spiegel pf 4½	↑ 10	72½	72½	72½	+ ⅛
Square D Co 1e	10	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ⅛
Squibb&Spf4¼ak ↑	10	111	111	111	
Stand Brands 1	6	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
Stand B pf 4½	1	114¼	114¼	114¼	
Std G & E $4 pf	2	3½	3½	3½	
Std G&E $6pr pf	2	57¼	57¼	57¼	— ⅛
Std G&E $7pr pf	2	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	— ⅛
StandOilCal 1⅔ae	22	37¼	37	37	— ⅛
Stand Oil Ind 1a	10	32¼	32⅛	32¼	— ⅛
Stand Oil NJ 1a	27	55⅞	55¾	55⅞	— ⅛
Std O Ohio pf4¼a	1	112¾	112¾	112¾	+ ¼
Sto Stl Sorg ⅜ae	12	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
SterlingDrug 2¼ae	8	66¼	66	66¼	+ ⅛
Stewart Warn ⅓aa	6	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Stokely Bros 1a	15

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4¼	4⅞
American Barge Line Co	11¾	12⅞
American Hardware Co	29¾	31¼
American Manufacturing	51¼	54¼
American Manufac 5 pf	56¾	..
American Optical	31⅛	32⅞
American Wringer Co	10	10⅞
†Amoskeag Company	40¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	79⅜	..
Appleton Company	34	37
Applied Arts Corp	3⅜	4⅛
Arlington Mills	52½	55⅞
Art Metal Construction	24	25¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	28½	30½
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅛
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18½	20½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	24½	26¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	..
Bendix Home Appliance	8¾	9½
Berkshire Fine Spinning	18	19⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	77¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	23⅞	25¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	35¾	38½
Brown Co	1.95	2.25
Brown Co pf	34	36¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	7⅜	8⅛
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	35	37¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16½	19½
Colonial Stores	20½	21⅞
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	42½	45¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27¾	30½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26¾	29¼
Draper Corporation	77¾	80¾
Dury Plastic & Chemical	22½	26.
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15¾	17¼
Eastern Corporation	11	11⅞
Eastern Corporation pf	21⅞	23¾
Exolon Co	8⅞	10¾
Family Finance Inc	12⅜	13¾
Family Finance pf A	25¼	27½
Food Fair Stores Inc	45¼	48¼
Fruit of the Loom	35¼	38
General Fire Extinguisher	15¾	16⅞
General Machinery	21¾	23⅞
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9	10
Goodall Worsted Company	52	55
Graton & Knight Co	8¾	9⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	86¾	90¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28¾	31⅞
Great Northern Paper Co	34¼	36¼
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	60	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pg	16¼	..
Harrington & Richardson	11¼	12¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	5⅛	7⅞
Heywood-Wakefield Co	34¼	36¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	20¾	22¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15⅞	17⅞
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	26¾
Hooker Electro Chem	28¼	31
International Detrola	13⅜	14¼
Keith George E Co	65	..
Kendall Company	10⅞	12¼
Kennedy's Inc pf	21⅜	23¾
Landers Frary & Clark	37	39¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	83⅝	87⅜
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	113	117
Marathon Paper Mills	26½	28¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	63¼	66⅞
Merck & Co	39¾	42¾
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109¾	113¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	47¾	51
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	77	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	24½	26⅝
Millers Falls Company	9¼	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	10¼	10¾
Nashawena Mills	19½	21¼
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	78	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	38¾	39¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	84¼	88
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28¾	30⅞
National Chemical & Mfg	5	6¼
National Shirt Shops	14¼	15¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	67¼	71¼
New England Lime Co	4¾	5¾
Nicholson File Company	35¾	38¼
Nonquitt Mills	34¼	37¼
Ohio Finance	9¾	11
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	96	..
Parker Appliance	11⅞	13⅜
Plymouth Cordage Company	115	119½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	70	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	90	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3⅜	3⅞
Richardson Co	46¾	49⅛
Rochester Telephone Co	15¾	16¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	23¼	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	63¼	..
Sanford Mills	40¾	43¾
Submarine Signal Co	33½	36¼
Tamaqua Co	5¾	6¾
Time Incorporated	61¼	64¼
United Elastic Corp	173½	183¾
U S Envelope Company	70	..
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	120¼	125½
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	92¼	96¼
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	104¼	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	29½	31½
Warner S Swasey Co	8¼	9¼
Warren Bros Co Class B	38¾	41¾
Warren Bros Co Class C	15⅝	16¾
West Point Manufacturing	46¼	47¼
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅜	12¼

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	131½	139½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50½	53
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33¾	35½
Agricultural (3a)	74	77½
American Alliance (1a)	21⅞	23⅞
American Casualty Company	113⅝	123¾
American Equitable (1)	16⅞	18⅝
American Insurance Nwk (½a)	15½	16¾
American Re-Insurance (2)	51¾	54¾
American Reserve	15¼	16¾
American Surety (2½)	56	58¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81	86
Boston (16a)	575	605
Camden Fire (1)	19⅞	21⅞
City of N Y (½e)	17¾	19⅞
Connecticut General Life (1a)	43¾	51¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40	42½
Federal (1.40)	46	49½
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	61½	65½

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156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 11
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15

General Gas Files Plan For Simplification

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—General Gas & Electric Corporation (Gengas) and its parent, Associated Gas & Electric Corporation, has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a plan for divestment of Gengas' assets, simplification of its corporate structure and more equitable distribution of its voting power.

Following the sale of Tide Water Power Company, Wilmington, N. C., and the absorption of Georgia Power & Light Company into Florida Power Corporation, security holders of Gengas will receive the 857,143 shares of Florida's $7.50 par value common stock.

Trustees for the parent company will consent to the entry of an SEC order requiring divestment of the Florida common stock which they will receive under the plan as a Gengas stockholder.

The principal asset of Gengas on completion of the plan will be South Carolina Electric & Gas Company's common stock and its sole stockholder will be the trustees for the Associated corporation or the surviving company after Associated Gas & Electric Corporation and Associated Gas & Electric Company are reorganized.

Gengas may then be dissolved or its stock distributed among security holders of the surviving company.

Under the plan:

Holders of Gengas $5 prior preferred stock will receive $100 plus dividends. Payments will be made in cash or shares of South Carolina's 5 per cent $50 par value preferred stock.

Public holders of Gengas $6, $7 and $8 cumulative preferred stock will receive $100 plus dividends in cash or North Carolina stock.

Public holders of Gengas Class A and B common stocks will receive $1.65 in cash and one fifth of a share of Florida common stock.

Claims of the parent companies will be released and stockholdings in the Associated Gas & Electric Corporation estate will be canceled in exchange for all Florida common shares not distributed to public holders, the entire issue of a new single class of Gengas common stock, release of any existing Gengas claims and all assets distributable to public holders and not distributed within six years.

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.94	4.31
Amerex Holding	28.50	30.375
American Business Shares	3.77	4.14
Axe Houghton Fund	15.08	16.22
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.98	106.23
Boston Fund	17.97	19.32
Broad Street Investing	29.53	31.92
Bullock Fund	15.88	17.41
Canadian Investment Fund	3.25	3.85
Century Shares Trust	28.29	30.42
Chemical Fund	9.77	10.57
Christiana Securities Co	2465.00	2565.00
Commodity Corp	8.96	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	43.25	46.25
Dividend Shares	1.28	1.41
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	19.99	21.62
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.47	14.46
Equitable Invest Corp	31.61	33.99
Equity Corp $3 pf	39.00	41.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.45	20.95
Fund Investors Inc	23.25	25.48
General Capital	34.52	37.12
General Investors Trust	5.55	5.98
Group Securities Inc		
Automobile Shares	6.27	6.90
Low Priced Shares	3.11	6.72
Railroad Shares	3.69	4.07
Railroad Equip Shares	4.33	4.77
Steel Shares	4.45	4.90
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.70	24.41
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.91	1.01
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.02	1.13
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
B-1	29.56	27.86
B-2	32.14	14.49
B-3	20.62	11.30
B-4	11.38	5.27
K-1	18.82	23.97
K-2		
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	97.90	..
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	41.60	..
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.06	9.96
Maryland Fund	4.55	5.15
Mass Invest Tr	22.06	23.72
Mass Inv 2nd Fd	11.00	11.83
Mutual Invest	11.57	12.45
National Whse Voting	1.34	1.47
New England Fund	12.94	13.94
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.68	7.35
Railroad	5.53	6.09
Railroad Equip	7.40	8.14
Steel	6.24	6.87
Old Colony Tr Assoc	20.875	22.875
Plymouth Fund Inc	.53	.58
Putnam Fund	14.19	15.26
Quarterly Income Shares	6.70	7.25
Railway & Light Sec	14.625	16.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.50	..
Repub Invest Fund	2.44	2.79
Scudder Stevens & Clark	93.54	95.42
Spencer Trask Fund	14.95	15.94
State Street Invest	45.50	48.50
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.76	.85
Wellington Fund	17.05	18.73
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.25	7.00
Corp Tr AA mod, ace mod	2.78	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.88	..
DiversifiedTr C	3.80	..
Diversified Tr D	8.75	6.55
FoundationTr Shrs A	3.80	4.40
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.92	5.69
Nation Wide Sec	3.82	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.75	..
North Am TrShrs1953	2.16	..
North Am TrShrs1955	2.85	..
North Am Tr Shrs1956	2.75	..
NorthAm Tr Shrs1958	2.42	..
Superof Am Tr AA	2.42	..
US Elec Lt&Pow "A"	1.05	..
US Elec Lt&Pow "B"	1.85	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	3.00	3.375
First Boston Corp	32.625	34.625

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

	Bid	Asked
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	89½	93½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11¾	12⅞
Franklin Fire (1a)	24⅞	26⅞
General Reinsurance (2)	47¾	50¾
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1g)	17	19
Glens Falls (1.60)	42¼	44¾
Globe & Republic (¼g)	8¾	9¼
Great American Insurance (1)	28¼	30
Hanover (1.20)	27	29
Hartford Fire (2a)	95½	100
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42¾	45¼
Home Insurance (1.20a)	28⅞	30¾
Homestead (½g)	13½	15¼
Insurance Co Nor America (2½a)	44½	47
Jersey Insurance NY (1½)	38¼	41¼
Knickerbocker (½)†	7⅞	9
Maryland Casualty	8½	9¾
Mass Bonding (3½)	66½	70
Merchants & Mfs of NY (.40)	5⅞	7
National Fire (2)	58	61
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7½
National Union (3a)	166	176
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	25¼	27¼
New Brunswick (1½)	27¼	29¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45¼	47¾
New York Fire (.80)	13¾	15¾
North River (1)	22¾	24½
Northeast Insurance	5	5¾
Northern (3a)	86½	91
Pacific Fire (5)	97½	102½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47¾	50¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12¾	14
Phoenix (2a)	83¼	87¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14¾	16¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	34½	36¾
Reinsurance Cor NY (.975e)	4¾	6¼
Republic Insurance Co Tex (1.20)	26¾	28¾
Revere(P)Insurance (1.20)	21	23
St. Paul Fire & Marine (1.60)	71	74¼
Seaboard Surety (1a)	44¾	47¾
Security (1.40)	35¾	37¾
Springfield (4½a)	120	125½
Standard Accident	59¾	63½
Travelers (16)	470	485
U S Fid & Guarantee (1a)	37½	39¾
United States Fire (2)	48¾	51¼
U S Guarantee (1.60a)	71	76
Westchester (1.20a)	32¾	35½

a-Also extra or extras. g-Paid last year. e-Declared or paid so far this year.

Success of International Bank Seen Hinging on Trade Balance

(Last of three articles on the Fund and the Bank worked out by delegates to the International Monetary and Financial Conference at Bretton Woods in July.)

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The proposed International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is to have an authorized capital of about $10,000,000,000, but only $2,000,000,000 of this is to be paid in immediately by the member countries when the Bank ultimately sets up shop.

This money the Bank could thereupon lend out directly on long terms for reconstruction or industrial development. It might also call up as much as $2,000,000,000 a year for the next four years from the subscriber countries and lend that likewise. Or it could go out into the investment market and borrow money directly, then turn around and lend it.

But the general expectation is not that the Bank will actually handle or lend out much money. It is rather expected to use its credit and reputation for the guaranteeing of loans made through regular investment channels — which means of course largely in New York, at least for the first few postwar years.

Protective Devices

As with the Fund, a number of protective devices have been written into the proposed Bank.

First, the total of its loans and guarantees cannot go over $10 billions, or 100 per cent of the total subscription. This conservative limit was placed on it at Bretton Woods primarily on the initiative of the Dutch rather than the U. S. delegation. Permitted liabilities including guarantees of up to $30 billion had been discussed.

Secondly, the loans are to be made or guaranteed solely for productive works—steel mills, hydro dams, railroads, factories, and so on.

Third, the Bank will be liable only for loans needed for imports for these productive works. Thus if a country wants to build a power project, it can get a loan or guarantee from the Bank for that part of the cost involving foreign exchange requirements, but not for that part required to buy materials or pay wages in its own currency.

Fourth, the Bank will make a spread on its loans and impose a service charge for its guarantees, sufficient (its sponsors hope) to pile up quite a surplus or backlog in a few years to take care of occasional defaults by borrowing countries.

And fifth, the Bank would have the same advantage of centralized information and consultation as the Fund. Its officers would have a pool of information about borrowers which private bankers could not hope to accumulate.

Some Obvious Risks

On the other hand despite the careful efforts of the framers, the Bank would of course involve some obvious risks. It would guarantee only those international loans which could not be floated successfully or at reasonable cost. This would be all right for the investment bankers, who thus would be able to float a good many more loans. But obviously the Bank would get the skim milk of the market to guarantee, and would be going guarantor for weak rather than strong loans.

This may explain why there was general coyness among the delegations at Bretton Woods about taking quotas in the Bank. The general desire was for smaller quotas, though all had wanted larger quotas in the Fund. The reason was that quotas in the Fund determined borrowing power in the Fund, but not so in case of the Bank, where they represented only a share in the risk.

The Bank thus adds up to a skillfully and conservatively designed institution for encouraging the postwar international flow of capital into reconstruction of wartorn countries and into the industrial development of other and particularly industrially backward countries. While it would shoulder a risk of default by a country here and there, it would by doing so very probably much increase the volume of postwar lending, and so stimulate trade, and bind up the material wounds of war, help to raise the living standards of other countries, and even increase employment in the capital-exporting countries.

Nevertheless, firmly put together as it may be, the Bank for Reconstruction and Development appears to be a house built on sand. The Bank is designed as well as could be asked. It should make possible more and better loans, and in a more orderly fashion. It should be proof against any reasonable likelihood of individual defaults by member countries due to rash internal policies, extravagant hopes, or slipshod management by the Bank itself. But there is a serious weakness in the foundations under this well-built structure.

The weakness is that the Bank cannot prevent, nor even withstand, the possibility of long-protracted trade unbalances. There is no arrangement included by which the loans can ultimately be worked out by the debtors, or payment taken in goods by the creditor countries.

Importing on Balance

This is the same problem faced by the United States in the 1930's, after it had loaned $10 billion abroad and would not take payment in goods, by reason of its tariffs and depression. In contrast Great Britain, after having exported on balance during a large part of the nineteenth century, was able to take payment by becoming an importer on balance in the twentieth. Obviously if the United States is to export heavily on balance for some years after the war, it can then receive payment only by importing as much on balance in subsequent years.

This is a problem for the debtor as well as the creditor countries, and is reflected in their reluctance to be involved in the economic fluctuations of the United States economy, that is, to find themselves owing heavily to a country which does not want their goods.

The Bank thus puts off this day of reckoning, only to roll up trouble for the future. In this, of course, its operation would be no radical change from the operation of the international lending market in previous decades, except that it can make that market more orderly and for a time, larger.

Mere efforts at tariff reduction cannot of course be sufficient. They would be merely working against the grain. It is possible that the United States postwar economy may continue to resemble its present wartime economy in the fact that there may be more demand for goods and services than there is supply. In this case the Bank would be a decided long-term success. Otherwise it can hardly become more than a more decorus way of losing money than has been heretofore known.

Investment Trusts' Assets Up 10 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—An average 10 per cent increase in total assets of 117 investment companies in the first half of this year to an aggregate of $1,594,072;000 was reported by the National Association of Investment Companies after a survey of its members.

Combined assets of the 117 member funds Dec. 31, 1943, had been $1,451,854,000.

The association said 60 "open-end" funds sold $76,500,000 of new stock during the period and repurchased $37,600,000 previously sold. At June 30 their combined assets of $760,177,000 compared with $650,829,000, appreciation in market value of securities accounting for about $70,000,000 of the increase.

"Closed-end" funds had total assets of $834,000,000 on June 30, a gain of $33,000,000, which, together with redemptions and refinancing of $32,000,000, indicated market appreciation for the first half year of about $65,000,000.

Ogden Corp. Extension On Reorganization Granted

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Ogden Corporation and its subsidiaries have been granted a year's extension of time by the Securities and Exchange Commission in which to comply with provisions of the Holding Company Act.

Ogden reported that a reorganization plan for Laclede Gas Light Company, St. Louis, Mo., has been approved. The plan covers the dissolution of Laclede Power & Light Company.

In addition, Ogden has divested itself of interest in Derby Gas & Electric Corporation and Missouri Natural Gas Company.

Bendix Shows Profits Rise For 9 Months

NEW YORK (AP)—Bendix Aviation Corp. reported for nine months ended June 30 net profit of $12,159,486, equal to $5.74 a share on the capital stock, compared with profit of $11,995,931, or $5.67 a share, in the like period last year.

Provision for taxes and price adjustments in the latest period called for $88,626,273, compared with $139,661,835 a year earlier. The reduction in these charges from last year resulted from the policy of the corporation in reducing prices of its products when possible, the report said.

Net sales in the nine months ended June 30 totaled $663,586,477, against $643,148,412 a year ago. Unfilled orders showed a drastic decline from a year ago, standing at $677,868,000, compared with $1,042,431,000 on June 30, 1943.

Sinclair Oil Corp. reported for six months ended June 30 net profit of $15,364,205 after charges and $1,500,000 provision for depreciation on war facilities. This equaled $1.30 a share on 11,824,080 shares outstanding at the end of the period and compared with profit of $9,536,952, equal to 76 cents a share on 12,597,304 shares, at the end of June, 1943.

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. and western hemisphere subsidiaries report net income for the six months ended June 30 of $1,103,324, equal to $1.45 a common share against $2,986,773 or $1.39 a share in the corresponding period of 1943.

Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. reports for 12 months ended June 30 net income of $11,588,182, equal to 42 cents a share on the common stock. This compares with $11,349,419, or 42 cents a share also, in the preceding 12 months.

Anaconda Copper Mining Co. and subsidiaries reported for six months ended June 30 consolidated net income of $16,475,955, equal to $1.90 a share on the capital stock. This compared with $17,854,952, or $2.06 a share.

United Engineering and Foundry Co. reports net income for the six months ended June 30 of $1,358,147, equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.62 a common share, compared with $1,375,226 or $1.64 a common share in the first half of 1943.

Flintkote Co. and subsidiaries report net income for the 28 weeks ended July 15 of $762,073, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 71 cents a common share, against $479,929 or 54 cents on a smaller number of common shares in the corresponding part of 1943.

Consolidated Cigar Corp. shows net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $646,806, equal to $1.85 a common share, against $683,256 or $1.54 a common share in the first half of 1943.

American Hide & Leather Co. for the fiscal year ended June 30 reports net profit of $414,853, equal to 34 cents a common share, against $686,286 or 78 cents a common share in the preceding fiscal year.

United Carbon Co. and subsidiaries reports net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $984,595, equal to $2.47 a share, against $947,602 or $2.38 a share in the first half of 1943.

Electric Power & Light Corp., in a consolidated income statement, shows balance carried to earned surplus of $8,335,303 for the 12 months ended last Dec. 31, compared with $8,227,755 on the same basis for 1942.

Sharp and Dohme, Inc., reports net profit for the June quarter of $425,913, equal to 28 cents a common share, compared with $427,905, or 29 cents a share, in the same period last year. The 1943 net is after $75,000 for war contingencies.

Allied Kid Co. reports net profit for the year ended June 30, 1944, of $442,027, equal to $1.85 a share, compared with $373,932, or $1.66 a share, in the previous year. Net is after $200,000 for inventory reserve in 1944, and $250,000 in 1943.

Campbell, Wyant & Cannon Foundry Co. reported for six months ended June 30 net profit of $379,936, equal to $1.09 a share on the capital stock. This compared with $412,824, or $1.19 a share, in the first half of 1943.

Fruehauf Trailer Co. reports for six months ended June 30 net profit of $780,445, equal to $1.64 a share on the common stock, compared with $828,339, or $1.87 a share, in the first half of 1943. Profit in both periods is subject to renegotiation.

Canada to Redeem $138 Million Bonds

OTTAWA (AP)—Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley announced the Government was calling for redemption next Oct. 15 $138,322,000 of Dominion of Canada 3½ per cent refunding loan bonds due Oct. 15, 1949.

His announcement said provision would be made for holders of bonds of this issue to exchange them for Seventh Victory Loan bonds when the latter are issued in the autumn.

WPB List of Authorized Items

WASHINGTON (AP)—Under the War Production Board's order permitting limited resumption of the production of civilian goods, the following items are listed for priority preference in connection with the orders previously restricting production:

L-5-C. Domestic mechanical—All items except electric.

L-6. Domestic laundry equipment—All items except washing machines.

L-13-A. Metal office furniture and fixtures—Cabinets, bathroom and utility filing cabinets; steel safes and safe deposit boxes, school furniture.

L-18-B. Domestic vacuum cleaners—All items.

L-23-B Domestic electric ranges—All items.

L-23-C. Domestic cooking appliances—All items and domestic heating stoves.

L-30-A. Galvanized ware and non-metal coated metal articles—Ash cans, utility and wire pickling baskets, coal hods, diaper pails, funnels, garbage cans, garbage can liners, oil cans in all sizes, pails and buckets, step-on pails, wash boilers, wash tubs.

L-30-B. Enameled ware — Infants' enameled bathtubs, household coffee makers of all types not electric, cooking utensils of all types, sizes and materials; dinner pails, dishpans, double boilers, frying pans, covered kettles, household measures, dry and liquid; percolators, saucepans of all sizes, surgical and medical (and veterinary) instruments and equipment, tea kettles.

L-30-C. Cast iron ware—Cooking utensils, sad irons.

L-30-D. Miscellaneous cooking utensils and other articles—Can openers, sten-on cans and liners, choppers, hand, food, meat, onion; clothes pins, diaper cans and pails, dish drainers, drip pans of blued steel, dustpans, eggbeaters, flour sifters, frying pans, wire garment hangers, insecticide spray guns, juice extractors, commercial and household; kitchen tools, lunch boxes, mop wringers, openers for bottles, cans, jars; dustpans, pans for household, baking, drip, pie, cake, roasting; pot scourers, spatulas, spoons for basting, cooking, mixing, measuring, stirring; strainers for coffee, tea, food, fruit, vegetable, jelly; carpet sweepers, vacuum bottles, wash boards.

L-36. Industrial and commercial refrigerating and air-conditioning machinery and equipment—Blood plasma equipment, coolers: Evaporative, walk-in, water, reach-in, and refrigerated; display cases, frozen food dispensing equipment, home freezers, ice cream cabinets, air conditioning equipment.

L-39. Fire protective, signal and alarm equipment—All items.

L-49. Beds, bed springs, mattresses, and dual sleeping equipment—Bed springs; Box, coil and flat, and metal crib springs; bedsteads, metal; cots, bunks and rollaways; mattresses; innerspring, sofa beds and studio couches.

L-52 Bicycles and bicycle parts—All items.

L-54-C. Office machinery—All items.

L-65. Electrical appliances—Dishwashers, domestic; electric appliances, commercial food preparation; hair clippers, electric; hand heaters, space, electric; heating pads, electric; repair and replacement parts; Automotive, refrigeration, domestic and electric appliances.

L-69. Elevators and escalators—All items.

L-87. Lawn mowers—All items.

L-88. Closures and associated items—All items.

L-73. Office supplies—Pins, common and safety.

L-74. Oil burners—All items.

L-75. Coal stokers—Stokers: Class A, Class B.

L-89. Elevators and escalators—All items.

L-91. Commercial laundry equipment, dry-cleaning equipment and tailor's pressing equipment—All items.

L-98. Domestic sewing machines—All items.

L-104. Metal hair pins and bob pins—All items.

L-136. Church goods—All items.

L-140A. Cutlery—All items.

L-140B. Flatware and hollow ware—Flatware.

L-151. Domestic watt-hour meters—All items.

L-158. Automotive replacement parts—All functional items.

L-176. Domestic and commercial electric fans—All items.

L-180. Replacement storage batteries—All items.

L-182. Commercial cooking and food and plate warming equipment—All items.

L-185. Water heaters—All items.

L-187. Cast iron boilers—All items.

L-190. Scales, balances and weights—Except coin-operated scales.

L-199. Plumbing and heating tanks—Boilers, range; tanks, hot water storage; tanks, water.

L-201. Automotive tire chains, tractor tire chains and chain parts—All items.

L-222. Floor machines, rub-scrubbing machines, industrial vacuum cleaners and blowers for cleaning purposes—Floor finishing and floor-maintenance machines, including floor-sanding machines, portable rug-scrubbing machines; vacuum cleaners: Commercial and industrial, including portable electric hand blowers.

L-225. Electrical conduit, electric metallic tubing and raceways—Electric conduit and fittings.

L-226. Printing and publishing machinery, parts and supplies—Composing room and type-setting equipment; pdate-making eqipment; Photo-engraving lithographic, stereotype electrotype and rubber and plastic plate printing press equipment; bindery and printers finishing equipment.

L-248. Commercial dishwashers—All items.

L-275. Farm machinery equipment—All items except tractors.

L-270. Automotive maintenance equipment—Automotive maintenance equipment for shops and garages; jacks; passenger car; tire gauges; tire pumps, automotive; tire tools.

L-275. Alarm clocks—All items.

L-292. Food processing machinery—All items.

L-308. Food dehydrates, domestic—All items.

L-314. Lubrication equipment—All items.

L-325. Motion picture 35-milimeter projection equipment and accessories—All items.

U-8. Manufacture of telephone equipment—All items.

XM-9-C. Animal traps and cages for commercial trapping and pest ironscontrol; blow torches, gasoline flat irons, laundry tags, liquid fuel lamps and lanterns, marking devices, metal insect screen cloth, padlocks, pin tickets, rivets and burrs, watches, weather stripping, window shade rollers.

XM-11-B. Zinc—Laundry tags, marking devices, padlocks, pin tickets, rain goods.

XM-38. Lead—Rain goods.

XM-126. Steel—Fireplace equipment, furnace scoops, hardware cloth, laundry tags, marking devices, padlocks, partition studs, pin tickets, playground equipment, rain goods, snow shovels, watches, water storage tanks for agricultural use, weather stripping, wheelbarrows, window shade rollers, steel wool.

x Only products not destricted by L orders are listed here.

Named Chairman

William Bausch

Named chairman of the board of Bausch & Lomb Company, succeeding his brother, the late Edward Bausch. The new chairman, formerly a vice-president and director, has been with the company for many years.

WFA Announces Higher Goal For 1945 Wheat Plantings

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Food Administration has announced wheat acreage goals for 1945 as approximately 68,500,000 acres, or 1,900,000 acres more than that planted for harvest this year.

The combined 1945 State goals indicate an increase of 13,500,000 acres over the number planted for harvest in 1943, War Food Administrator Marvin Jones announced.

The WFA recommended, however, that the goals finally established be regarded "as a maximum for 1945 plantings and that any planting beyond the goal levels be discouraged."

At normal yield, which would be considerably below this year's estimated year-record yield of 17 bushels per seeded acre, the 1945 goal acreage would provide fully for estimated needs, including an adequate reserve for the next crop year, Mr. Jones said, and even if the yield were somewhat below normal, the goal acreage "should provide for safe supplies."

After the WFA announced in June it planned a national goal of 67,000,000 acres to 70,000,000 for 1945 harvest, the state wheat goals were established by the Agriculture Department boards and farm leaders in each state.

In view of the improved wheat supply situation this year and an all time record 1944 crop estimated at 1,132,000,000 bushels, the WFA is advising farmers that it will not be desirable to go beyond goals in planting for 1945.

The 1944 seeded acreage and 1945 acreage goals, by states follow:

Main 2,000 in 1944 and 2,000 in 1945; Virginia 574,000 and 575,000; West Virginia 127,000 and 130,000; North Carolina 601,000 and 600,000; Kentucky 474,000 and 525,000; Tennessee 491,000 and 600,000; Alabama 17,000 and 20,000; Arkansas 52,000 and 40,000; Georgia 225,000 and 275,000; South Carolina 318,000 and 325,000; Mississippi 25,000 and 25,000.

Lower Octane 'Gas' Ceilings Reduced

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Office

Sports News

Little-Known Golfer Paces P. G. A. Trial

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 15 (AP)—Paced by a darkhorse but with some big guns booming not far behind, the second round of the 36-hole qualifying trials for the 1944 National P. G. A. golf championship started today at the Manito course.

Freddie Annon of Mamaroneck, N. Y., a war worker who teaches golf in his spare time, led the field. He racked up a sparkling 68—34 plus 34—in the opening round yesterday.

It was four shots under the 36-36—72 par requirements for the course and good enough to head such veteran and usually unbeatable campaigners as Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio's former U. S. open and P. G. A. title winner; Ed Dudley, Northfield, N. J., President of the P. G. A., and Harold (Jug) McSpaden, Philadelphia, among others.

Leading Winners

McSpaden and Nelson are the leading money winners of the year—one or the other usually cleans up on the tournaments—and they're the favorites in that order to take this biggest event of 1944.

McSpaden, however, had to be content with a 36-34—70, while Nelson did him one better for a 36-33—69. The latter tied for second spot with Dudley, 35-34, and Morrie Gravatt, Williamsport, Pa., also with 35-34. Gravatt is another of the little known names in the tournament.

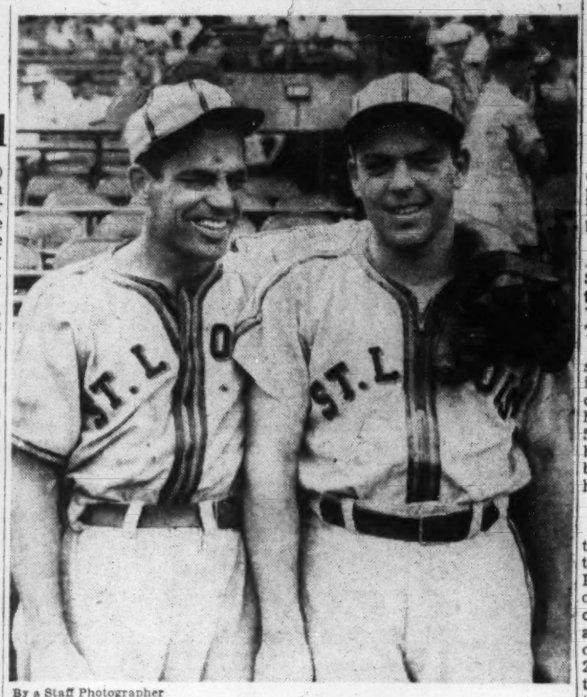
Tied at 70 with McSpaden were Willie Goggin, White Plains, N. Y., 35-35, and Bob Hamilton, Evansville, Ind., 36-34.

Nine Bettered Par

Only nine players in the starting field of 69 bettered par figures. These included Joe Zarhardt, Norristown, Pa., in the 71-bracket with 37-34 and John Geertsen, Salt Lake City, with 38-33. Sam Byrd, Redford, Mich., and Mark Fry, Oakland, Calif., two stout contenders, shared a four-way tie at par 72.

Further back were such standouts as Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., who holds the U. S. open title for the duration; Harry Cooper, old timer who has won his share of the heavy money; Tony Manero, national open champ in 1936, and Jimmy Hines, Amsterdam, N. Y., all chalked up first round 74s.

The general opinion was that 36-hole totals of 150 would qualify the 32 players who will survive to meet in 36-hole match play rounds starting tomorrow.



By a Staff Photographer

Brownie Keystone Combination

Second baseman Don Gutteridge, left, and shortstop Vern Stephens of the St. Louis Browns, who have played major roles in keeping the Luke Sewell-managed club in first place in the American League pennant race since the first week in June. Stephens leads his circuit with 77 runs batted in, and this morning was just under the .300 batting mark.

O'Neill's Streak Keeps Red Sox in Pennant Race

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In baseball, help sometimes comes from the most unexpected places. Consider, for example, the lift the Red Sox are getting from big Emmett O'Neill.

During the first half of this American League campaign, the St. Mary's College flash won only two ball games. He defeated the Yankees on April 19 and the Tigers on May 13.

Such inconsistency called for a stretch in the bull pen; and working in and out of there, the fellow dropped five games. At one period he passed 37 enemy batters in 57 innings. He always seemed to have a lot on the ball, but not being able to get it over the plate, he was of little use to Joe Cronin.

Four Straight

However, the O'Neill who took the third game of the series with the Browns yesterday at Fenway Park, 5-1, on four hits, looked like one of the top hurlers in the circuit. Once again he barely missed a shutout. The last previous time out he had beaten the White Sox, 2-1. Prior to that he had blanked the Senators, 4-0, on two hits and taken the Tigers easily, 15-5. Therefore, by his four straight, three of them since the departure of Tex Hughson, Mr. O'Neill has made himself an extremely useful tool at Fenway.

That triumph yesterday cut the Browns' lead in the pennant race to 5½ games and kept alive the lingering hope among the local faithful that perhaps, after all, the Red Sox have a chance to catch the cocky St. Louis entry. Certainly if Joe Cronin had a few more pitchers like O'Neill, his chances would be more than a fond hope. If you know of any, get in touch with Eddie Collins, 24 Jersey Street, city.

Boys Can Fly

In these battles with the Brownies, it has also been a pleasure to watch the two top men in Cronin's batting order—Leon Culberson and George Metkovich. As they say in the dugout, these kids can really fly; and lately they have been hitting the ball well enough to use their speed on the bases.

It was Metkovich who put the game beyond Brownie grasp with his two-run homer in the seventh inning, off Denny Galehouse, the drive carrying well into the right field corner of the grandstand. George had inserted a single in Boston's three-run rally the previous inning. His three for the day gave him six out of 13 for the Brownie series, a .462 pace.

Culberson, who added two singles behind O'Neill, has hit .538 in the series which ends today. As long as these youngsters continue to hit, Cronin must keep Lou Finney on the bench. Joe can hardly bench Leon or George, which is what he would have to do to use the veteran.

* * *

Briefs . . . Tomorrow the Red Sox open a four-game series with the Detroit Tigers, who have been hot this month—and not because of the weather . . . A St. Louis newspaperman, upon visiting the Red Sox bench early yesterday afternoon, made the statement that the Browns would be high in the American League for many years . . . To which the Red Sox shouted "Nuts!" and added: "If it wasn't for the war, the Browns would be in the second division—probably eighth!"

* * *

When informed of this comment on the other side of the field, the Browns hit the roof of their dugout . . . But apparently their attitude did them no good once the game started . . . If they were peeved, O'Neill cooled them off . . . The Braves are still losing two a day at Pittsburgh . . . They yesterday completed and lost the game with the Pirates which was started on July 2 . . . Then Red Barrett—who lost that one—started the regularly scheduled game of the day and was again the losing pitcher.

College Football Season Will Be Wide Open in Fall

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—A wide-open college football season, filled with spectacular plays, appeared today to be just around the corner.

Following months of muttering against the policy of the National Collegiate A. A. that rules would not be changed for the duration, the Eastern Intercollegiate Association yesterday openly adopted six rules changes for the coming season.

This was the latest manifestation in a movement that has resulted in "gentlemen's agreements" among the teams of major conferences throughout the country, a movement designed to bypass the NCAA contention that the rules had been frozen until the end of the war.

Six Rule Changes

The six rule changes, that Asa Bushnell, Commissioner of the EIFA asserted "will make college football the most interesting and exciting game ever played on the gridiron" were:

1. Teams kicking off out of bounds will be penalized five yards each time until a legal kick is made.
2. Use of one-inch artificial tee for kickoffs will be permitted.
3. Forwarding passing from any point behind the scrimmage line will be permitted.
4. Penalties for illegal forward pass when made beyond line of scrimmage will be lessened in severity.
5. The offside ruling was clarified by eliminating clause there can be no "both teams offside."
6. All fumbled balls to be advanced by opponents will be permitted. At present the ball is dead at point of recovery.

30 Members

These changes will be put into effect by the 30 members of the association, including such major schools as Pennsylvania, Dartmouth, Colgate, Army, Cornell, Navy, Penn State, Pittsburgh, Temple, Villanova, and Yale.

Elsewhere in the country this is how things shape up:

Big Ten: Rules unchanged, except that member coaches at spring meeting approved "gentlemen's agreement" not to kick out of bounds on kick-offs.

Bix Six: Officials have not yet acted, but coaches on Saturday recommended abandonment of no-scouting rule of year and also elimination of out-of-bounds kick-offs.

Pacific Coast Conference: Rule change permits forward passing from anywhere behind scrimmage line.

Southwest Conference

Southwest Conference: Coaches are contemplating a "gentlemen's agreement" not to kick off out of bounds intentionally.

Southeast Conference. No changes in playing rules, but teams can open practice week earlier and servicemen now eligible upon matriculation.

Nothing has been done as yet in the Southern Conference or Rocky Mountain Conference.

Pirates, Reds Struggle For Spot Behind St. Louis

By the Associated Press

Lost in the shuffle of the St. Louis Cardinals victory sweep toward a Labor Day flag clinching, the Pittsburgh Pirates and Cincinnati Reds today were locked in a second place duel that had all the earmarks of a battle royal.

Tied for runnerup spot and second money in the World Series split, the Pirates and Reds had the field all to themselves, running due south from first place St. Louis to fourth place Chicago. There was no danger of company from either neighborhood.

Pirates Fast

Neither club belonged in the first division on their club batting averages, although Cincinnati's defensive record was second only to the Cards. Frankie Frisch's Pirates could thank sheer speed for most of their success, stealing 66 bases and taking chances on the paths like the St. Louis gang of 1942 without the consistent pitching or hitting to back it up.

Pittsburgh took two decisions from the Boston Braves yesterday, a regularly scheduled game behind Preacher Roe's two-hit chucking, 5-0, after Rip Sewell had hurled them a 12-inning 7-6 win in a "suspended" game held over from a 5-5 8th-inning tie on July 2. Red Barrett was charged with both defeats.

Cincinnati couldn't help themselves from being tied for second as they won on their only chance, stopping New York, 6-3, as Bucky Walters became the first National Leaguer to notch win No. 17. It was the Giant's seventh straight loss since they opened their western tour by beating Pittsburgh and Cincinnati's fifth victory in a row.

Cooper Wins

Mort Cooper protected the Cards' 17½-game lead by scattering nine Brooklyn hits for a 4-2 St. Louis triumph over Hal Gregg. The Phils continued to take the wind out of Chicago's second-place aspirations, with Ken Raffensberger outpitching Les Fleming, 6-1. Despite the loss, the Cubs remained in the first division, thanks to the Giants' slump.

Young Emmett O'Neill continued to do his best to ease the pressure of Tex Hughson's departure by tossing the Boston Red Sox to a four-hit, 5-1 edge over St. Louis. Tex Hughson's loss left a gaping hole in the Sox hopes, but O'Neill continued to show his real stuff after a slow start, notching his fourth straight and slicing the Brownies' lead to 5½ games.

New York pulled one out of the bag to trim Chicago, 2-1, in 13 innings. Nick Etten saved the champs from a shutout with a ninth-inning homer, and Johnny Lindell's double and a Chicago error gave Ernie Bonham the overtime verdict. Bobo Newsom spoiled Detroit's visit by pitching the A's to a 7-5 night game verdict, and Washington nosed out Cleveland for the third successive time, 8-5, with Al Carrasquel winning and Steve Gromek losing.

Kopf Greets Football Yanks

Weeks of preparation by the new Boston Yanks for the coming National Professional Football League season were culminated today when Coach Herb Kopf greeted his squad at the opening of training at Dean Academy in Franklin.

Altogether a group of 40 or more gridmen are expected to be on hand for the two weeks of intensive practice before the team heads for the Midwest to play a couple of exhibition games prior to the regular league season.

Untiring Efforts

Although the situation appeared almost hopeless as far as manpower was concerned when Owner Ted Collins was voted a franchise in Boston last June, Kopf's untiring efforts have produced a good-sized roster list on which are several talented operatives.

Kopf was particularly pleased today with the news that Bob Davis, former Kentucky backfield star, has agreed to return to football. His contract has been secured from the Philadelphia Eagles, and he was expected to report late this afternoon.

Dave's presence will round out a respectable backfield for the Yanks, for Coach Kopf already has Dave (Temple) Smukler from the Eagles; George (Tennessee) Cafego from the Brooklyn Tigers; and Ted (Boston College) Williams from the Eagles. If Davis can shine as he did for Kentucky from 1934 through 1937, the starting Boston backfield appears set.

To Start Tomorrow

With most of today's activities being confined to signing in the players and having them pose for pictures, Kopf plans to start heavy drill tomorrow. Helping him organize his "Q-T" formation—said to be tops in offensive thrills—will be Johnny Dell Isola of Everett, who formerly starred as a lineman with the New York Giants, and Tillie Manton, who was a brilliant college star at Texas Christian University and who won later fame with the Giants and Brooklyn Dodgers.

In addition Herb will have the assistance of Johnny Scalzi, who was his backfield coach at Manhattan. Scalzi is taking a week's vacation from his business to help Kopf line up his talent. G. C.

Boston Batting

Red Sox		Red Sox	
Doerr	.330	Cronin	.250
Fox	.322	McBride	.248
Wagner	.317	Metkovich	.244
Johnson	.308	Culberson	.243
Tabor	.287	Newsome	.239
Bucher	.282	Conroy	.176
Finney	.268	Lake	.167
Parlee	.250		
Braves			
Holmes	.320	Wietelmann	.211
Macon	.284	Workman	.209
Nieman	.274	Hofferth	.205
Masi	.269	Etchison	.196
Kluttz	.265	Huston	.184
Wright	.262	Drews	.091
Phillips	.232		

Boston Pitching

Red Sox	W	L		W	L
Cecil	1	0	Judd	1	1
Ryba	9	4	Terry	9	8
Barrett	6	3	Hausmann	4	7
Bowman	8	6	Woods	2	7
O'Neill	6	5	Lake	0	0
Braves					
Hutchinson	7	5	Javery	5	15
Andrews	11	10	Hutchings	0	1
Tobin	12	14	Cardoni	0	5
Barrett	7	13	Rich	0	0

BASEBALL
TOMORROW FENWAY PARK 3 P.M.
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195
Fenway Park Ken. 0331

Walker, Doerr Hold Leads In Batting Races

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP)—Dixie Walker's injured bone loomed almost as important as the at bats and total hits columns today as the major league batting races entered the final quarter of the season with Walker and Bobby Doerr of the Boston Red Sox enjoying slight leads.

Walker's injury limited his services to pinch-hitting and part time duty during most of the past week, but averages including Sunday's games, gave Walker .355 and Stan Musial of the Cardinals .353. Joe Medwick of New York put on the big spurt of the week, adding 11 points and moving from sixth to fourth place at .325.

Doerr passed Dick Siebert of the Athletics by one point with his .330 average for a team involved in a hot pennant scrap with the St. Louis Browns. Siebert held second by nine points over Boston's Pete Fox who was hitting .320. Ralph Hodgin and Wally Moses of Chicago moved into the top 10, displacing Thurman Tucker of Chicago and Oris Hockett of Cleveland.

The top 10 hitters in each league, based on 300 times at bat:

National League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Walker, Brooklyn	108	394	56	140	.355
Musial, St. Louis	107	422	87	149	.353
Hopp, St. Louis	94	353	79	118	.334
Medwick, New York	98	381	57	124	.325
Holmes, Boston	108	444	68	143	.322
Hughes, Chicago	87	348	52	112	.322
Weintraub, New York	95	330	52	104	.315
Galan, Brooklyn	111	402	68	126	.313
McCormick, Cincinnati	105	401	52	123	.307
Cavarretta, Chicago	104	419	76	127	.303

American League

Doerr, Boston	110	412	84	136	.330
Siebert, Philadelphia	89	322	37	106	.329
Fox, Boston	87	359	55	115	.320
Boudreau, Cleveland	107	419	65	133	.318
Johnson, Boston	99	354	79	109	.308
Hodgin, Chicago	92	361	43	91	.303
Moses, Chicago	94	364	57	110	.302
Higgins, Detroit	101	361	46	109	.302
Stirnweiss, New York	107	442	82	133	.301
Stephens, St. Louis	101	394	70	117	.297

Owens' Mark Equaled

GEORGETOWN, B. C., Aug. 15 (AP)—Lanky George Lewis, Trinidad Negro policeman, equalled Jesse Owens' 100-yard record of 9.4 seconds in winning the century sprint at the intercolonial athletic meet yesterday.

Women Net Stars Play at Longwood

A preview of the coming women's national singles tennis championship at Forest Hills got under way at Longwood Cricket Club today as the nation's leading women stars began a special invitation tourney.

Heading the group and seeded No. 1 was Pauline Betz, the present national singles title-holder. Others in the talented group included Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., Margaret Osborne of San Francisco, Doris Hart of Miami, Mary Arnold of Los Angeles, and Dorothy May Bundy of Winter Park, Fla., present national women's clay court champion.

After a three-year lapse the national veterans' tournaments—men's, women's, and doubles—will begin tomorrow.

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	78	28	.736
17½	Cincinnati	60	45	.571
17½	Pittsburgh	60	45	.571
20	Chicago	47	55	.461
29½	New York	50	59	.459
34½	Philadelphia	42	61	.408
35½	Boston	43	64	.402
36½	Brooklyn	43	66	.394

Results Aug. 14

Pittsburgh 7, Boston 6 (12 innings).
Pittsburgh 5, Boston 0.
St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 2.
Cincinnati 6, New York 3.
Philadelphia 6, Chicago 1.

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	66	45	.595
5½	Boston	60	50	.545
8	Detroit	57	52	.523
8½	New York	56	52	.519
13½	Chicago	52	58	.473
14	Cleveland	53	60	.469
16	Philadelphia	51	62	.451
18½	Washington	47	63	.427

Results Aug. 14

Boston 5, St. Louis 1.
New York 2, Chicago 1 (13 innings).
Washington 8, Cleveland 5.
Philadelphia 7, Detroit 5.

Stymie Eliminated In PGA Tournament

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 15 (AP)—Marking one of the most drastic rules changes ever made in major tournament golf, the Professional Golfers' Association has eliminated the stymie from the 1944 championship now under way at Manito course.

The ancient rule has been a fixture in golf. It has been played in the P. G. A. national championship since the event was founded in 1916 and has been part of the framework of golf since early days.

Jimmy Hines of Amsterdam, N. Y., Chairman of the Tournament Committee, said he and seven other members of the committee had voted unanimously to abandon the stymie—which often blocks the putting path of one player on the greens—unless the balls are six inches or less apart.

Cadet Grid Schedule

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 15 (AP) — Lieut. Commander John S. Marriman, Jr., athletic director of the U. S. Coast Guard Academy, today disclosed a revision in the Cadet football schedule, including a game with Holy Cross at Worcester, Mass., on Sunday, Oct. 29.

To make room for the date with Holy Cross, a game scheduled for Oct. 28 with Tufts has been advanced to Sept. 23. The game with Trinity, originally scheduled for that date, has been canceled.

The revised schedule:

Sept. 16—Bates; 23—Tufts; 30—Yale at New Haven.
Oct. 7—Worcester Tech at Worcester; 14—Rensselaer; 21—Army at West Point; 29—Holy Cross at Worcester.
Nov. 4—Brown at Providence; 11—Dartmouth at Hanover, N. H.

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(Continued)

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY
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ENGLAND

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(Continued)

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For the best possible war-time quality and service.
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COAL and COKE
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Tailor
for Ladies and Gentlemen
Never too busy to attend to readers of The Christian Science Monitor
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SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
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ENGLAND

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(Continued)

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SMART GOWNS and TAILORMADES
Distinctive Models at Exceptionally Moderate Prices
SWITZER & CO., LTD.
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LIMITED
SHOEMAKERS
Expert Shoe Fitting by Skilled Assistants
26, STEPHEN'S GREEN
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216, LR. RATHMINES RD

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for GOOD SERVICE
Stationery, Printing, Leather Goods, Fishing Tackle, Sports Goods, Dog Requisites, Fountain Pens.
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Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
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Corstorphine

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SCOTLAND

GLASGOW
(Continued)

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TRAVELLING RUGS
ALL CLAN TARTANS
Finest Cashmere Shetland Knitwear and Scarves
HIGHLAND OUTFITS
Tel. Central 3511

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Attractive and Original Styles in
Coats, Capes, Wraps, and Stoles
In All Furs
241, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 2
Phone 2389 Douglas

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205 Ingram Street
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Light Refreshment Service
Economical Varied Rapid
COOPER & CO.'S STORES, LTD.

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at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
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ALEXANDER SCOTT LTD.
109, Buchanan Street, Glasgow
JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS
of Distinction
We expect soon • when peace comes • to offer a large selection of artistic and useful articles.

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Visit the most up-to-date showroom of its kind in Scotland for the latest ideas in Domestic Plumbing and Electrical Equipment.
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Classical and Popular
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Musical Instrument Merchant
Pianoforte and Organ Tuning and Repairing Expert
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FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
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THE NORMAN TAILOR & VALET SERVICE
Helensburgh, 1. Tel. 95
Dry Cleaning, Repairs and Invisible Mending; Relining, Alterations, Garments for Turning, Silk Stockings Repairs, Shirts, new fronts, etc. Send for price list. Call or post your parcel.

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Mexican Silhouettes

Mariachis

If the before dawn silence is broken by Mexican serenaders, you will see and hear a group of Mariachis playing and singing Mexican airs, under some window where sleeps or did sleep the daughter of a well-to-do merchant. The Señor of the house has arranged this musicale on the occasion of her birthday. Or perhaps

Serenade at Dawn

some suitor has saved up money enough to pay these Mariachis to sing for his sweetheart. They are paid in advance, a peso a song or less, if you are a good bargainer.

The number as well as the costume of the Mariachis varies, but generally there are five or more, and their musical instruments include a small harp, a guitarra, violin and a mandolin-like instrument. And their favorite costume is tight-fitting trousers with silver trimmings along the seams, an intricately embroidered jacket and a wide sombrero with more silver work displayed.

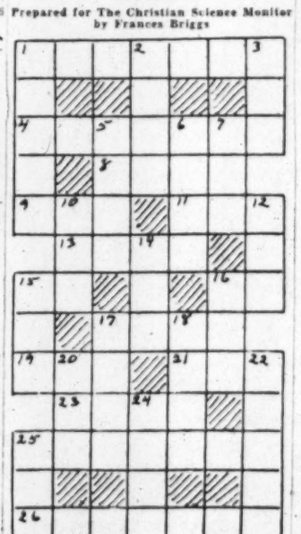
It is not difficult to contact these Mariachis as they play on street corners during the noon hour and always at fiestas. Two of us were sitting one day in the Plaza at Morelia, when presto, there appeared as picturesque a group of Mariachis as I have ever seen. I wanted a photo of them and their "a peso please," seemed fair enough. I not only had their pictures, but they played and sang song after song to the crowd which had silently gathered there. Music is a drawing card anywhere in Mexico. M. F. K.

Federal Aid

The Federal Government has paid in eight years to the various states for old-age assistance nearly $2,000,000,000, approximately $350,000,000 for the aid of dependent children, and $50,000,000 for the needy blind.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What is the largest island of British West Indies?
4—Baku, U. S. S. R., is on western coast of what inland sea?
8—With what character in Norse mythology is thunder associated?
9—Pronoun.
11—What might you expect from a bellicose nation?
13—What is first name of Miss Eames, who sang soprano roles in opera?
15—Article.
16—What is a liquid measure equal to 4 gills (abbr.)?
17—What loch of Scotland is famous for its herring fisheries?
19—"High ——" is a Maxwell Anderson play.
21—To conclude.
23—What animals are associated with "Sunnybank"?
25—What is an organized series of rowing or sailing races?
26—Who is author of "Magnificent Obsession"?

Down
1—What are small lift pumps, often arranged to be worked by hand or power?
2—What is the "sacred river" in Coleridge's "Kubla Khan"?
3—Girl's name.
5—Axis of a plant is what?
6—Grant Wood, American painter, was born where?
7—Southern constellation.
10—What creature might be called "Partlet"?
12—What creature was turned into a coachman for Cinderella?
14—What is the name of a small island of Fifeshire, Scotland?
15—If you emulated Lionel Atwill, would you run, fly, or act?
16—What implement would you expect a scrivener to use?
17—What is the "Dan'l Webster" of certain tale by Mark Twain?
18—Nunlet's home is what?
20—Poem.
22—Who is affectionately known as "Douce Davie" in Scott's "Heart of Midlothian"?
24—Company.
25—Light of what color is a signal to stop?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

In Lighter Vein

Itinerant Godmother

"Why are you calling the baby Nadine?" inquired the vicar. "Is it French or Russian?"

"I dunno, sir," was the mother's reply. "I saw it on a jeep."—Answers.

First Fresh One

The five-year-old evacuee was given an egg for breakfast on his first morning on the farm. He took some in his spoon, sniffed at it several times, looked up in surprise, and exclaimed: "Coo, what a funny egg; it don't smell."—Exchange.

Snapped Up

"What kind of chap do you want to marry, then?" asked the young man after being turned down for the third time by his girl.

"The man I want to marry," replied the girl, "must be very strong of character, tough, well up in the world, and admired by everyone."

"Well, you're too late," said her irritated boy friend. "Mrs. Churchill's got him."—Answers.

Facts and Figures

FOR AT LEAST THREE MINUTES AFTER AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BARRAGE HAS CEASED FIRING, IT ISN'T SAFE TO GO OUT. IT TAKES THAT LONG FOR THE BITS OF SHRAPNEL TO REACH THE GROUND

LIGHTNING FLICKERS IN THE SKY ALMOST EVERY NIGHT IN SOME SECTIONS OF THE NETHERLANDS INDIES

G. I.'s Problem Solved

Miami Beach, Fla.

Stationed here, with Uncle Sam's Army, was a lonely, miserable G. I. away from home for the first time. Day after day—no letters came. He had lost all contact with home since the day of his induction. How were the folks in Alabama? How were they getting along on the farm? If he only knew! Suddenly uprooted, as it were, from the quiet and peace of farming and transplanted to the hustle and bustle and noise of an Army Camp had necessitated quite an adjustment in his daily living. It would not be so bad, though, he pondered, if only he could hear from home. That was the hardest part of all to bear. But what could he do? For he could neither read nor write.

Then — suddenly — the dark clouds were dispersed by willing hands and the bright idea of a Red Cross worker, who offered to write a letter to the homefolks for him. It would do no good, he replied sadly, for they could not read it. Not to be thwarted in her good purpose, the worker encouraged him to dictate a letter. On the envelope, this request was made in large letters: "Mailman: Please open and read to the addressee."

A few days later, a new and happy day dawned for the soldier. A letter from home arrived! The co-operative mailman had taken time to write a reply for the serviceman's family. Regularly, he receives a letter from home—in reply to his dictated messages—and he's discovered the skies are suddenly bright blue once again.

Russian Maples

Russia's plantings of sugar maple trees are reported to cover 6,000,000 acres.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Will Johnson

Today's Quotation

The smallest effort is not lost,
Each raindrop makes some floweret blow;
Each struggle lessens human woe.

—CHARLES MACKAY

Brevities

Money isn't everything, although you can't prove it by the Internal Revenue Department. — Boston Globe.

A woman is the one who can't enjoy the couple's visit because the man is leaning back on the legs of the antique chair.—Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.

The war is not to be blamed for the lofty price of everything. As far back as can be remembered dudgeon was always high.—Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News.

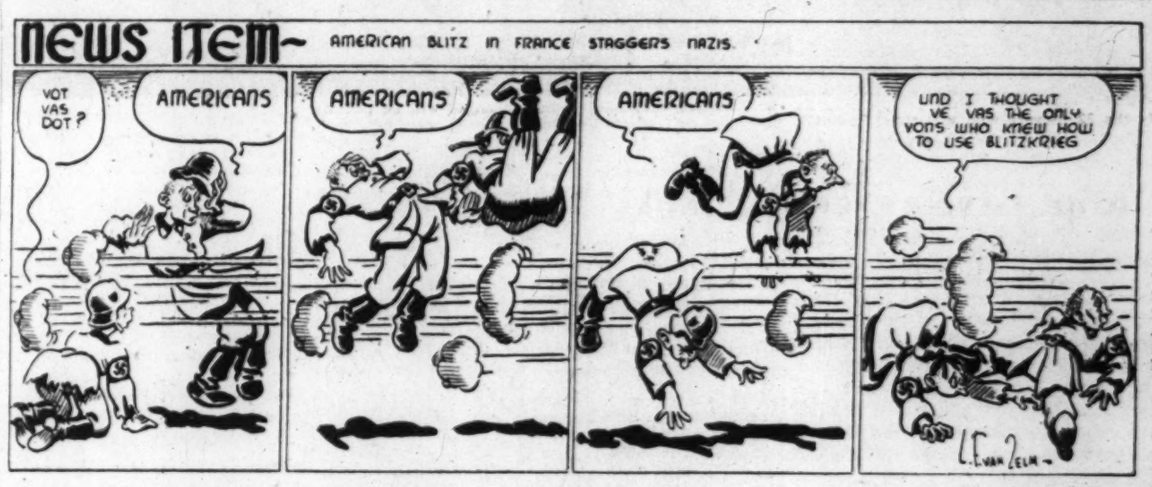
Daily Anecdote

No Hero-Worshiper

A dealer in musical instruments once offered Charles Dickens a flute, which he averred had belonged to Lord Byron, and was therefore valuable as a memento of the great poet.

Dickens wrote in reply to the offer:

"Mr. Charles Dickens is much obliged to Mr. Claridge for the offer of Lord Byron's flute. But, as Mr. Dickens cannot play that instrument himself, and has nobody in the house who can, he begs to decline the purchase with thanks."


NEWS ITEM— AMERICAN BLITZ IN FRANCE STAGGERS NAZIS
VOT VAS DOT?
AMERICANS
AMERICANS
AMERICANS
UND I THOUGHT VE VAS THE ONLY VONS WHO KNEW HOW TO USE BLITZKRIEG
L. E. van Zelm

The Taffles—*Chocolate-Covered Warning* By PALMER

ALL IS SERENE ONCE MORE IN THE TAFFLE HOUSEHOLD SINCE HENRY CONFESSED TO SQUIGGLES HE COULDN'T DO A SIMPLE THING LIKE RIDING A BIKE - SQUIGGLES TOOK IT LIKE A MAN—HENRY FINALLY LEARNED HOW AND "THAT"— AS THEY SAY "—IS THAT!" HOLD ON—DID WE SAY ALL WAS SERENE? WELL— ALMOST—
PFWE-E-E-E-T!!
AS A CITIZEN I WANT TO TELL YOU THAT I ADMIRE YOUR PATRIOTISM IN SAVING GAS AND RUBBER BY RIDING YOUR BIKE. AS A MOTORCYCLIST I WANT TO TELL YOU HOW WELL YOU RIDE YOUR BIKE, BUT AS A POLICEMAN I WANT TO WARN YOU THAT WHETHER YOU TRAVEL BY FOOT, BICYCLE, HORSE OR SCOOTER- YOU STILL STOP FOR RED LIGHTS!
Tom Kelly

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Wonder?* By RODGERS

Last night my barking woke up the Boss and his father-
What's all the commotion?" Mr. Simpson asked-
"Snubs must have heard some one down here or he wouldn't have barked like that!" the Boss said—
"Some one looking for the Redfield treasure," he added-
"Nonsense! You're taking that old story too seriously," his father sniffed-

The Adventures of Waddles—*One Way of Finding Out* By THE HAGERS

TINY, YOU LAZY LITTLE PIG! FIRST YOU WALLOW IN THE MUD AND —
—THEN YOU DREAM AWAY THE HOURS IN YOUR HEAT-RESISTING ARMOUR OF SLUDGE.
NOT BAD, IS IT?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Editorials

Fourth Front

That second D-Day is here. And how different is the complexion of affairs from that envisaged when the public first began to think of landings on the French Mediterranean coast as a diversionary attack! Today the beachhead between Nice and Marseilles will still serve to complicate the German problem. But it is not needed to protect any tenuous hold on the Normandy coast by tying down German forces in the south; it comes rather as additional pressure to smash into even greater fluidity the disintegrating position of the German army in France.

While apparently not in such force as the Normandy landings, this Allied move involved 800 ships and the largest air-borne force ever used. Say five or six divisions of paratroopers are infiltrating the hills behind the Riviera beaches while the combined British, American and French assault forces push in from many points along the shore, where initial resistance is reported light. If Hitler has no more than the four to eight divisions reported to be in the south of France, they will be spread so thin as to be outnumbered by Allied concentrations.

The Nazis had many guns and pillboxes along the coast but for four days before the landings these had been intensively bombed by thousands of Allied planes. Moreover, as in Normandy, the big naval guns of an Allied armada were on hand to blast them as soon as they disclosed their positions in attempts to repulse landing forces. While the Germans may be able to make the going hard at some strong points, as in Normandy, they can hardly hold back the forces at the disposal of the Allies all along a 100-mile beachhead.

It is easy to paint a very hopeful picture, to anticipate a rapid Allied advance up the Rhone Valley, further disorganizing the German forces already sliced up by the American drive into Britanny and toward Paris or entrapped as the German Seventh Army appears to be in the salient west of the Falaise-Argentan road. When one tries to imagine the plight of enemy forces subjected to an air blitz ten times more intensive than any the Germans were able to pour on the retreating French and British forces in 1940, the desperation of Hitler's generals becomes understandable.

General Eisenhower's order of the day telling his troops that they now have an opportunity for victory "infinitely greater" than has been possible so far in the west does not exaggerate the position. How different is the situation from that two and a half months ago when the peoples of the United Nations were hoping and praying for the success of D-Day!

Satisfaction over this improved position should not, however, lead to any thoughtless boasting or easy assumption that it is all over but the shouting. The Allies hold the opportunity for victory, but victory itself is still to be won. Those bearing the heat of the battle know only too well how much is still to be done. They know how necessary it is that the prayerful attitude of D-Day should be maintained. Let those at home be equally alert and devoted.

Needed Goods—and Jobs

Even as the military activity reaches a climax in Europe and Lloyds insurance ratio is six or seven to one that the war with Germany will be over by the end of October, the United States is focusing increasing attention on the vast job of demobilization and reconversion.

Donald Nelson has considered Army requests that the manpower and machines in war plants be held in reserve until the fighting is in an even more definitive stage, and has decided against waiting. As materials, plants, and manpower become available, they can be devoted to production of a list of needed items ranging from electric stoves to musical instruments. The immediate effect of the new order probably will not affect consumers awaiting the new products so much as it will affect the labor market.

For it opens new avenues of employment in plants having good peacetime prospects, and jobs in those plants are already presenting great appeal. Therefore, a new pressure, a fresh strain, is placed on those makeshift controls the Government has erected to keep war workers on their jobs.

This new development accents the need for Congress to act speedily on postwar unemployment compensation and other measures to assure workers of an orderly return to peacetime employment.

All Wound Up

Americans, who in the early 1930's spoke of being down to their last yacht, know in the 1940's what it is to be down to their last alarm clock. And they are wondering if the clock isn't pretty nearly down to its last alarm. It has been knocked off the bedside table by a beautiful dreamer who still needed more of the prompting of the famous Stephen Foster song. Its face is cracked (the clock's not the dreamer's) and its tick is about as steady as the motor in the old jalopy that is trying to endure the duration.

But hark! What is that? A tinkle of pristine bells? A whispered beating of the reviving pulse of time? No less. And the tinkling shall be a tintinnabulation; the tick shall become a tock.

For among 79 items of home goods from which the WPB ban has been lifted, we see—no let's look again; yes we were right—it *is* alarm clocks. We are overwhelmed. As in all moments of high emotional intensity we want to emit appropriate sounds of sentiment. But under stress, all we can think of is "Curfew shall not ring tonight," when the point really is that alarm clocks will more surely ring tomorrow.

Something for the Boys

As United Nations forces move rapidly toward victory in war, United Nations leaders are accelerating their march toward victory over war. The conference to be held at Harvard University's Dumbarton Oaks estate in Washington promises to disclose a hitherto unsuspected measure of agreement between the United States and Britain, particularly on methods for policing the peace.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, Permanent Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs in Great Britain, has indicated that his Government is substantially in accord with President Roosevelt's plans for a system of peace police.

Under these plans, police forces would operate beyond the present limits of international law. For example, they could move against aggression without waiting for declarations of war, though not without the approval of their own Governments. They would consist of sections of national forces, especially earmarked for use as police by countries participating in the system.

On some departments of international organization Britons and Americans have yet to reach agreement. Whether council decisions shall be taken by unanimous or by majority vote is one such question. But that the British see almost eye to eye with Americans on the plan for policing is encouraging. Here, at least, is something for the boys who must offer their lives for national security today because of our failure to achieve international security yesterday.

Not that the method can be called foolproof, if indeed any method can be. This proposal will not satisfy the proponents of world federation who will argue—quite validly, it seems to us—that the fetish of absolute national sovereignty is still receiving too much attention from our leaders.

But the plan represents a useful step beyond the old concept of military alliances. More than that, it is an improvement on the League of Nations method, which turned to the separate States for ultimate enforcement of its decisions without requiring that the nations be prepared either physically or mentally for the responsibility.

The League concept did not surmount divisive and delaying influences. The peoples, and Americans in particular, were not ready to assume a continuing responsibility for international order, involving specific and unequivocal military commitments to the international community. The system on which the American and British delegates to Dumbarton Oaks seem virtually agreed would at least impress this sense of responsibility on all nations adopting it.

The peoples would know they were supporting military forces specially designed for police action against aggressors. Each would expect its police force to be used when threats to world peace developed, and would be accustomed to the fact that the force would likely as not be used far from home.

Someday, it might be, a conflict between present rigid concepts of national sovereignty and the use of these forces would arise. But in a world where the peoples had become used to supporting the international concept of life through active participation in policing the peace, it should be possible to resolve the conflict in favor of general security.

Another Puncture

Guam: A Story of Neglected Opportunity

The Wide Horizon

By Commander Louis J. Gulliver, U. S. N. Ret.

The American island of Guam, again flying the Stars and Stripes in token of the utter gallantry of United States Marines and Navy crews in the assault boats, has long been a cherished bit of the U. S. A. in far western Pacific waters. Guam is America's first island possession, bountifully and happily administered down through the years since June, 1898.

Guam's military-naval and strategic opportunities are well known now. The island's worth has often been pointed out and the recommendation as persistently set aside. When the naval cruiser Charleston, Capt. Henry Glass commanding, opened fire on Guam at the crack of dawn June 21, 1898, she could have just as easily proceeded to Saipan and Tinian that equally belonged to Spain. Not a Spanish shell was in the island group and not a gun for aught but salutes of ceremony.

Incomprehensibly, Saipan and Tinian, which could have been had from Spain for the asking, were ignored and like Truk to the south, fell into German hands. Not from ignorance did this happen. Almost at the same moment, President McKinley signed an order in 1901, at the recommendation of the Navy, to buy Cabras Island to be used as Guam naval coaling station. The German naval base in Saipan seems not to have impressed itself on Washington as a potential threat.

The importance of Guam was vastly enhanced as the submarine cruising radius increased to thousands of miles and as air power rose to its dominant position. In 1939, distinguished U. S. Naval officers, headed by Admiral A. J. Hepburn, strongly recommended that "earliest consideration be given to provide both air and submarine bases in Guam, having in mind its strategical importance. Guam should be a strong advance fleet base. It is now practically defenseless against determined attack."

* * *

Guam was hardly more than a far Pacific steppingstone when U. S. Marines and sailors first came ashore in 1898. The capture of Guam was entirely secondary to the mission: "Reinforce Dewey's fleet. Escort Army troops in two transports to Manila to suppress insurrection." Thus the Charleston left Guam astern and the "government" of the island went on, administered by minor officials of the old Spanish regime.

Guam shifted for itself from the day of the token occupation until a battalion of Marines, Maj. Allan Kelton commanding, arrived in April of the next year.

Guam in the earliest days faced westward to Manila and northwest to Japan. Guam turned its back on California, distant 5,500 miles and Hawaii 3,300 miles. The island was far off the steamer routes; ships steered west by way of Yokohama and after visits to Manila, returned via Japanese ports. Only by grace of Army transports, west bound direct to Manila, did Guam eat fresh American beef and vegetables.

The capture of Guam in 1898 and the fall of Guam in 1941 are tragically similar. The island always has been defenseless, with naught else to do but surrender. It was the same for Don Juan Marina in his Agana palace in '98 as for the U. S. Naval Governor, George J. McMillin, in '41.

Guam's Pearl Harbor is for future telling. The beloved island station ship, Gold Star, was not there when the Japanese arrived. There was no hope for the minesweeper Penguin. Her guns could not avail nor had she the speed for escape.

* * *

In the short span of 40 years, Guam residents went from transportation in carabao-drawn carts to the newest American automobiles. From rations of fresh water to the electrically-cooled article. Guam, that had no telephone as recently as 1903, could talk short-wave to Honolulu and Manila in 1941. Modern Guam had a Bureau of Animal Husbandry whereas in the pioneer days the "local beef was too tough to eat and the chicken was tougher," according to Rear Admiral F. G. Pyne, who served in Guam 40 years ago.

The beautiful, happy, and up-to-the-minute Guam before the war had fine schools, staffed by native teachers, some of whom were American university graduates. Commodore Stanley Jupp, recently on duty in Guam, told this writer, "Five thousand children in Guam attend school out of a population of only 22,000."

Guam people came to know Axis agents half a century ago. Japanese traders were there to "greet" the Charleston in '98. Quickly the word was passed to near-by Saipan and presently came the German man-of-war Arcona, arriving just in time to be given a hot reception from the U. S. monitor Monadnock, en route to Manila.

Captain Whiting sang out from the monitor's bridge: "Clear ship for action," and to the German he ordered: "Full speed astern and heave to." The German obeyed.

Dark shadows over Guam have continuously deepened, forecasting the inevitable hour. Now that hour has come and gone and henceforth the beautiful island of contentment need look apprehensively toward Honshu no longer. It is fortified now—albeit partly by Japanese hands.

'Pin-Down' Blockade

The Bookshelf

Allan A. Michie, author of KEEP THE PEACE THROUGH AIR POWER (New York: Holt. $2), is convinced that an international flying force is the proper means of maintaining order in the postwar years. He originally planned to limit his book to the arguments in favor of such a force. Then, early in 1944, he traveled through 40 States on a lecture tour. Everywhere he was surprised and alarmed by the common ignorance in regard to the causes of the present war. The result is the first and more vital of the two sections of his book.

Seven chapters are devoted to an indictment of German militarists. The author believes that "the Fourth Reich is already casting its shadow of war over the world, and at this moment the Germans are probably better prepared to win the Third German War than the Allies are to win the peace." Mr. Michie is neither unreasonable nor visionary. He does not accept the theory that Germany must be annihilated, but he does claim that we cannot accept Germany as a full member of the world family of nations until we have destroyed our real enemies within that country.

Evidence is accumulating that the Nazis are making careful plans to go underground and continue their movement in the dark, after Germany's defeat. Allan Michie accepts the accuracy of this evidence and the need for care in uncovering their festering tombs. Yet he says the Nazis are not our real enemies. We are fighting not against Hitler, he believes, nor for democracy, but for our lives, against German militarism.

The basis of German militarism for at least 75 years has been, in his view, threefold—the officer class, the large industrialists, and the Junker landed aristocracy of Prussia. The influence of these groups, and their power to wage war, must be abolished. After a well-reasoned argument that the Germans as a people share the Nazi war guilt, come two chapters in which Mr. Michie describes how Germany won the peace after the last war and succeeded in rearming for World War II.

The method the United Nations should use to sustain their authority during postwar adjustment is a moot point. Large armies of occupation, or an international navy, have been proposed and discussed. The author of "Keep the Peace" believes it can be done more economically, more efficiently, and more humanely by an international air force. His arguments are reasonable and well supported. Many will disagree, but no one can deny that Mr. Michie's is a fresh contribution, while "inverted blockade" and "the pin-down blockade" will become familiar terms to those who think and talk about the postwar world.

R. A. B.

When Is a President Not a President?

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

President Roosevelt has obligingly given Governor Dewey a preview of how his 1944 campaign will be conducted. And we can be sure that his Pacific trip will not be the last extensive public exhibition of the Commander in Chief between now and November. There are many ways in which the essentiality of this role can be displayed. To be politically useful they must relate to future needs. Hence they will probably concentrate on the Pacific.

Now the Republican nominee, from his rustic retreat at Pawling, N. Y., where he is reported to be "working on speeches," can concentrate on ways of meeting the Commander-in-Chief strategy. It will not be easy.

It will not be easy because in 1944, as in 1940 and 1936, Mr. Roosevelt has the advantages of being in office. In campaign years he has always acted like a Chief Magistrate rather than like an aspirant. These tactics have projected the concept of Mr. Roosevelt as President constantly into the thinking of the voters. This self-confident assumption of continuity has placed every one of his opponents at a serious disadvantage.

In normal times, the "law of accumulated grievances" would have made incumbency a dubious asset, particularly in the third and certainly in the fourth terms. But the war intervened in 1940 and 1944, and the forces which normally would have retired Mr. Roosevelt to his pleasant home on the Hudson are in partial abeyance. When the "emergency" will be over is, perhaps, the crucial question of practical politics.

The use of the President's wartime power to improve his electoral chances is a delicate business. It is delicate for the user, and for his critic. Obviously a man doesn't cease to be President just because he is running for re-election. He has an obligation to perform the duties of the office to the very last moment. In wartime, he is required to act as Commander in Chief. As such, he can of course travel to various theaters of war, and make speeches and reports to the public.

When does abuse of the office begin? That is for Governor Dewey to find out, and to point out. It will call for a clear-cut statement of the wartime role of any President. It is not a matter of constitutionality. Some say it is a matter of what might be called political sportsmanship,—if there is such a thing. But to be quite crude about it, it is a matter of what will win public confidence and votes, and what won't.

If President Roosevelt overdoes his travels, and his emphasis on his Commander-in-Chief role, the public will react sharply against him. If Governor Dewey oversteps in criticism, the reaction will be the other way. In his acceptance speech, the Republican nominee skilfully skirted these pitfalls, ruling out from the campaign any questions of the conduct of the war. In his Bremerton speech, the President seems to have avoided the same pitfalls, although from stanch Republican circles there was criticism of his trip as a whole.

President Roosevelt is seeking to prove that he is indispensable to the conduct of the war. Governor Dewey is seeking to prove that the technical leaders, and the Nation behind them, are the important and indispensable things.

The President can secure a nation-wide radio audience at will. You get a much bigger hearing when campaigning from a cruiser just back from war areas than you do on a special train between Pittsburgh and St. Louis. That is the measure of Governor Dewey's problem. It will not be an easy political nut to crack.

Perhaps the best thing the nominee can do is to change the subject—to talk about the glaring weaknesses of the Roosevelt Administration on the home front. The war is going well. Americans have stopped worrying about it. But they know that things on the home front are not well. If they are worried about anything, it's about postwar employment and stability. They do not want an economy supported by borrowings and a pyramiding national debt. They want support of jobs, but chiefly through normal industry. If Governor Dewey can prove to them that the Republican Party can provide an atmosphere in which postwar employment will thrive, he can talk a language that will drown out all the glamour of the Commander in Chief.

Hot Weather Tales

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

Lieut. Col. Westray Battle Boyce, back at the War Department after a year as head of the Wacs in North Africa, told how British and American telephone operators had difficulty understanding each other.

When an American operator said to a British operator, "Are you through?" and the British operator said, "Yes," the American operator would therewith cut her off. The British operator only meant she had her connection.

Now the WAC and the ATS have adopted standard terminology. They both say, "Are you connected?" and "Have you finished?"

Wacs, said Colonel Boyce, love to wash. "When some of our Wacs moved up to Caserta," she said, "they had laundry on the line 17 minutes after their arrival. They had found the water was soft."

Admiral Ernest J. King agrees now that "there's no new thing under the sun."

On a trip to the Pacific recently, Admiral William F. Halsey gave him a picture of the forerunner of the 1944 landing barge.

It was a boat in use for military conquest about 1269. Instead of an apron being dropped for tanks and jeeps to roll out, the front is being lifted and a beautiful white horse is emerging.

The feminine touch has been cropping out in strange places since the war began.

Violet Gibson, 17-year-old copy-girl for the Associated Press in the Senate press gallery, was wearing a gay rose-covered blouse the other day.

"Where did you buy that?" someone inquired.

"Oh," replied Violet, whose days are generally spent running "flashes" for the AP, "I made it up here during the recess."

Just back from London, Lord Halifax repeated for reporters Prime Minister Churchill's estimate that 800,000 homes in London have been damaged by robot bombs, then praised the spirit of his people with this story:

An elderly woman was out scrubbing her front stoop the morning after a bombing. The stoop was about the only thing left of her house.

A warden came by, asked her what she was doing.

"You mind your business, young man," she said. "Can't you see I'm scrubbing my front doorstep and when I get through with that I'll have a nice hot cup of tea."

When Lord Halifax greeted half-a-hundred reporters at the Embassy in 90-degree heat last Sunday afternoon, he invited the men to take off their coats.

Then he set the example by stripping off his own coat.

The Washington guide describes the scene of next week's peace conference between the United States, Great Britain, and Russia as follows:

"Dumbarton Oaks, 3101 R Street. On the right (north) side of R Street, enclosed by a brick wall topped with a molded brick railing, is Dumbarton Oaks, one of the largest late Georgian estates remaining within the district. The house, greatly changed from its original late Georgian style by a mansard roof and by the effect of other minor alterations, is set in a grove of trees, giving it the regal air of an eighteenth-century château.

"The exterior of the stately mansion is adorned with carved stone ornaments, classic cornices, and crowning pediments. The gently sloping knolls have been landscaped to form a picturesque period background for the home. On the estate is an orangery in the original greenhouse, a brook with miniature waterfalls, an orchard, and a yew walk. A private swimming pool and tennis courts on the north slope are screened by wistaria and rhododendron. A water wheel and millstone, stables and caretaker's house, complete the illusion of a self-contained estate of a century and more ago."

A few years ago, Robert Woods Bliss, former Ambassador to Argentina, and Mrs. Bliss gave the estate to Harvard University. It is from the University that the State Department has now borrowed it for an occasion destined to make it as famous as Versailles' "Hall of Mirrors."

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